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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Nazi Putsch Strikes Austria

Pacific Dockmen Vote Peace

Berlin Conserves Scant Food

Storms End Europe's Drought

W. C. T. U. Wants Sober Pilots

Byrd's Men Fight Toward Him

AUSTRIA experiences the long-threatened putsch by National Socialists. The radio station outside of Vienna announces resignation of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and his Cabinet and names Anton Rintelen, pro-Nazi, as Dollfuss's successor. But troops open fire on the radio station, claiming it has been seized by Nazis. Heimwehr troops pour into the Ballhausplatz in Vienna, announcing they have come to rescue their commander, Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey, with Dollfuss and his Cabinet held prisoners in the Chancellery by the Nazis. Federal troops command many streets with machine guns. Dollfuss is reported wounded. France and Italy are deeply concerned—They have supported Dollfuss as the best man to hold Austria an independent nation.

¶ Austria's uprising comes on the heels of the first hangings under the Dollfuss mandate of swift execution for bomb outrages. A youthful Socialist hanged declares Dollfuss's enslavement of the people drove him and many over to the Nazis. Hundreds of persons have been punished and more hundreds arrested in the anti-Nazi campaign. Premier Dollfuss, representing a minority, has held on by sheer force—And force again appears to have its limits.

¶ The Pacific coast sees the costly maritime workers' strike, in bitter force since May 9, draw to an end. Striking longshoremen of the port cities vote overwhelmingly to submit their dispute to federal arbitration and return to work. Seamen and other strikers are expected to follow this step and give the water fronts their usual activity immediately. In Minneapolis striking truckmen and employers are still deadlocked, refusing the mediator's proposals. Chicago stockyards see cattle perishing for food and water as strikers desert—Has NRA given Labor some new mighty power? is the conundrum back of it all.

¶ Germany's formation of an "economic association" indicates the seriousness of the food situation. About 100 German manufacturers of margarines and fats are drawn together under an official director. More abundant production seeks to meet the needs of the poor, whose supply of cheap imported margarines is now cut off. The Government declares a "collections vacation," forbidding relief collections until Nov. 1. The private citizen is grateful—He has been a good soldier in digging into his purse at every call of need.

¶ Japan's Cabinet, in spite of powerful opposition, postpones any denunciation of the Washington naval treaty until October. Admiral Mineo, Minister of the Navy, has demanded that the British-American-Japanese ratio of 5-5-3 be rejected at once. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, wins a three months' truce. Meanwhile, Premier Mussolini of Italy postpones until October explaining why Italy should build two almost incredible 35,000-ton battleships. Fear forces the shrieking for enormous navies—If only the summer heat could evaporate fear!

¶ Europe's long, devastating drought is broken by storms which leave heavy damage in their wake. England has a downpour of tropical intensity which floods roads, halts trains, stops tennis and cricket matches. France's storm centers near Bordeaux, badly damaging grapes of famous vineyards. Poland fears the Vistula will flood disastrously a second time. Germany suffers ruin of many terraced vineyards and landslides, but crops revive. A whirlwind sucks up waters of the Danube and Hungary witnesses a rain of fish—Natural forces are just as badly out of joint as are the thoughts of men.

¶ Stockholm hears the W. C. T. U. convention discuss a campaign for a world-wide law obliging pilots of passenger airplanes to be total abstainers from liquor. Maj. Thomas MacLeod of England urges the action, citing Switzerland's example. American repeal of prohibition has brought enormous increase in automobile disasters, yet the paved highway makes no such demand upon the man at the wheel as does the trackless air. The world public has a right to this safeguard—Fair-minded pilots will be the best backers of such a law.

¶ Little America in the antarctic stages a titanic struggle of men against forces of nature. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, keeping lonely meteorological vigil 128 miles out on the ice barrier, notifies Little America headquarters that his arm is injured; then his radio fails. Five men, led by Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, attempt rescue in a tractor. But the flags marking the route are snowed under; the tractor stalls with the thermometer 72 below. Brave men fight storms to save the leader and themselves—The world watches, waits, prays that strength may equal courage.

Efficiency Put Above Codes In Recovery Race

Cotton Trade Leader Says Issues Not All Solved By NRA Regulation

Troubles Not Over

Regimented Industry Cannot Carry On Without Good Management

The NRA and all its codes of fair competition cannot take the place of individual efficiency and good management, Mr. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, declared in an interview today.

When the cotton textile trade submitted its code and started operations under its protection, said Mr. Fisher, there was general belief that all troubles were over, that industry was so regulated and governed that everything would go smoothly without a great deal of effort.

Every happening since that time, he continued, has shown that no matter how well regimented an industry may be, nor how well it may be hedged about with codes and rules, there is still a crying need for that individual efficiency and management.

Commenting on the request of labor for a 30-hour week, Mr. Fisher pointed out the impossibility of laying an iron-clad rule to govern the number of hours worked in an industry that varies to the extent that is true of the textile trade.

Working in Shifts

Before the codes went into effect, Mr. Fisher said, there were sections of the industry which were working two or three 48-hour shifts. Other sections were working a single 48-hour shift and running periodically into over-production at that.

To set an 80-hour production week as a standard and jump the plants running 48 hours up to that figure would be patently absurd, Mr. Fisher pointed out. Any question of a set work week, he said, must be governed to a great extent by conditions in the various branches. Here individual efficiency and management must solve the problem and decide the number of hours that the plant must run.

Commenting on the competition between North and South in the textile industry, Mr. Fisher turned to the situation before the codes came into effect as an example of what those codes have accomplished. At that time, he said, New England mills, with a 48-hour week, were running in competition with southern mills on a 54-hour basis. The result was, he said, that New England lost complete textile towns to the South.

Now, he said, while there is still competition, it is finding a true level, with the South handling the bulk of coarse goods and print stuffs, and New England holding the balance with the greater part of the fine and fancy goods trade.

Wider Differential

Differentials between southern and northern wages are causing some dissatisfaction in the South where there is a definite demand for a wider differential than now

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Film Censor Seeds Sprouting Raindrops Raise Relief Hopes Lost: Executive Council Rudder

Candidates for Congress Begin to Throw Their Hats Into the Ring—General Cole Reported Ready to Abdicate Gubernatorial Nomination

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Movies

Censorship Moves On—Threatened with a walkout of the public beginning Aug. 1, the independent theaters in New England propose to wrest the whole responsibility of censorship from the producers.

To Mr. Will Hays, cinema czar, they addressed an appeal today for an official of his office to act as sole judge of pictures shown in New England.

This request was presented by Mr. Arthur K. Howard, business manager of the Independent Exhibitors, Inc., as a desperate effort to pierce the iron ring of producer domination that has encircled the 500 independent New England theaters.

Producers make their pictures, censor them and distribute them to their own theaters. Independent theaters stand on the sidelines, enjoy no control but reap the blame. There is no week-day movie censorship in New England except that provided by the producers. "And see where that got us, plump up against a boycott," indicates Mr. Howard.

Of the 133 pictures shown in Boston theaters during the last six months, 117 violated the code of morals allegedly held by the producers, Mr. Howard declared.

And yet the small, independent, neighborhood theater is drawn into the producers' circle by the block booking system, which requires him to contract for about 28 blanks for every 12 pictures he knows about ahead.

Independent theaters, whose titles are mockeries, believe the threatening boycott may be averted, the industry permanently purged if censorship can be imposed from without rather than from within.

Back of exhibitors in their attempt to break producers' ring are the Massachusetts Civic League, the State Department of Education and the militant League of Decency of the Roman Catholic Church.

Weather

Rain Challenges Drought—Bostonians awoke this morning to find their rooms filled with shadows, rushed to their windows to see

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Americans Rally To Beat Australia In Davis Cup Play

Wood and Shields Win in Singles to Enter 'Finals' Against Britain

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 24 (AP)—Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, playing magnificent tennis, today won the final two singles matches from Australia in the interzone final of Davis Cup play to advance to the challenge round against Great Britain.

Wood first defeated J. H. (Jack) Crawford, ace of the Aussies, 6—3, 9—7, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2, in a match postponed from yesterday by rain and Shields then put over the clincher against young Vivian B. McGrath, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

They meet Great Britain for the historic cup in a five-match series starting Saturday and continuing next Monday and Tuesday.

It was the fifth time the United States had won to the challenge round since losing the cup to France in 1927. Only in 1931 and last year, when England defeated them in the interzone, had they failed to gain the final round of the international tennis competition.

Wood played the greatest tennis of his life in defeating Crawford, the world's ranking player a year ago. Leading by two sets to none when

(Continued on Page 8, Column 8)

Cooling Breezes Promise Relief In Middle West

Many Fatalities Due to Unprecedented Heat Shown in Survey

Cooling breezes sweeping down from Alaska promised relief today for most parts of the country suffering from an unprecedented heat wave and drought, the Associated Press reports. The weather bureau forecasts that a high pressure area from the north will reach the Great Lakes region late today.

Rain already has fallen in some sections of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Ohio. Oklahoma was told of a possibility of light showers, and cooler temperatures were forecast for Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, Missouri and Wyoming.

Meanwhile the nation counted close to 700 fatalities laid directly or indirectly to the heat. All-time high temperatures were recorded in many cities. Associated Press reports say. Vinita, Okla., led with 117, while others recorded the heat as follows: Chicago, 104.8; St. Louis, 110.2; Milwaukee, 105; Jefferson City, Mo., 110; Detroit, 103.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration allotted $20,000,000 to be distributed to the needy this month, and the sinking of wells and digging of ponds to supply affected areas has begun.

Premier Saves French Cabinet From Collapse

Two Warring Ministers Placated By Action of Doumergue

Crisis Postponed

Radicals Expected to Take Up Fight at October Meeting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 25—The sagacity and authority of M. Gaston Doumergue have saved France from governmental collapse, which would have had incalculable consequences. His appeal to M. André Tardieu and M. Edouard Herriot to continue their collaboration was moving, and it was impossible for the two chiefs of rival parties to refuse to put the interests of the country first.

Satisfaction of press and public at the success of the peace-making efforts of Premier Doumergue is unqualified.

After listening to all sides, the Prime Minister reached the determination either to keep the Cabinet unchanged or to resign and return to Tournefeuille. Everybody shrank from the perils which would have followed the breakdown of the National Union Cabinet. State bonds fell off and a new loan just launched was jeopardized. Despite the summer season, there were the beginnings of the excitement which brought manifestants into the streets in February. Nobody could foresee the result of a rewenal of party strife.

Herriot Careful

M. Herriot indeed has throughout the crisis—caused by the appeal of M. Chautemps to the Radical Party to defend him against the attacks made by M. Tardieu before the Stavisky Commission — carefully refrained from committing himself. The more extreme Radicals regarded the Tardieu statement as directed against the party but M. Herriot's newspaper distinguished between the party and M. Chautemps. M. Tardieu specifically disclaimed any intention of blaming the party as a whole for the series of almost incredible scandals arising out of the Stavisky case.

Thus it was easier for M. Herriot to accept the compromise which consisted in a mild expression of regret by M. Doumergue that M. Tardieu possibly exceeded the limits in his comments. Yet the position of M. Tardieu in popular esteem has undoubtedly been improved.

Combatants Want Exposé

Former combatants, for example, passed a resolution reminding the Government that the truce does not mean a stifling of the scandals and that the personality of M. Chautemps does not engage the party to which he belongs. They described M. Tardieu's testimony as merely meant to assist justice and they called on Premier Doumergue not to submit to an ultimatum quite unjustified.

Except where political feelings are stirred, that is the general opinion. Unhappily it would appear that the Doumergue Government is only given a restricted lease of life. In October the Radical congress will convene and in November the ultimatum of ex-combatants expires.

In the meantime, the Stavisky commission, in which this incident had its birth, has decided to adjourn. Certainly it has failed to go to the roots of the matter. Its inquiry has not revealed the full facts.

Nor is M. Henry Chéron, Minister of Justice, spared in popular and press criticisms.

From the viewpoint of foreign affairs, there is relief that the policy of M. Barthou is not upset by the internal upheavel.

President Lebrun rather surprisingly indorsed this policy in a speech which exalted the friendship of France with central European countries. France, he declared, has never varied in its views and aspirations.

Nazi Uprising Sweeps Vienna; Dollfuss Reported Captured; Revolution Follows Execution

New Crisis Breaks in Austria

Upper, © Keystone
Lower, Wide World

Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss
Chancellor

Maj. Emil Fey
Minister Without Portfolio

Upper, Associated Press
Lower, Underwood

Wilhelm Miklas
President of Austria

Prince von Starhemberg
Vice-Chancellor

Early Radiocast Named Rintelen as New Chancellor

Heimwehr Uniforms Used for Disguises

Confused Rumors Give Concern to Capitals of Europe

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 25 — Revolution broke out in the Austrian capital today following the first execution last night under the new law prescribing the capital penalty for "acts of terror."

Shortly after noon a small group of revolutionists, believed to be National Socialists, took possession of the headquarters of Austria's radio broadcasting institution and announced that the Dollfuss Government had fallen.

About the same time another group of revolutionists, presumably National Socialists, dressed as Heimwehr men, took possession of the Government headquarters at the famous Ballhausplatz No. 1. It is believed they are still holding it, along with a number of ministers, including, it is said, the Chancellor. The actual situation, however, is obscure, as well-armed police and Heimwehr men have surrounded the Government headquarters, inside which the Government and revolutionists are thought to be negotiating.

The Heimwehr trained machine guns upon the building from every side and awaited the arrival of the army.

Barbed Wire

Meanwhile the soldiers have thrown barbed wire barriers around the inner city as they did during February fighting, and Vienna once more has the aspect of a battlefield.

So far few shots were fired. The Government was able to take possession of the greater part of the radio headquarters without much use of firearms. One report says 10 revolutionists were killed.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, because no one knows who is in power and what resources the opposition has at its disposal.

VIENNA, July 25 (AP) — National Socialists made a violent bid for power in Austria today, capturing Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, Dictator of Austria, and members of his Cabinet.

Fighters swarmed through the streets of Vienna, men were killed, and the trouble was reported to have spread as far as Innsbruck and Kalgenfurt.

In the latter city, President Wilhelm Miklas was said to have been captured by the Federal army.

Chancellor Dollfuss with his ministers was trapped in the Federal Chancellery and later was reported to have been wounded. Armed men of his loyal Fascist Heimwehr (home guard), of the Federal Army, and of the federal police poured into the Ballhausplatz upon which the Chancellery is located.

Machine guns were mounted on roof tops at strategic points throughout the city. Some of them poured smashing volleys into the Government radio studio from which, as a spark to the political conflagration, an announcement had come that Chancellor Dollfuss had resigned and a pro-Nazi politician, Dr. Anton Rintelen, had been made Chancellor.

Radio Recaptured

At the height of the confusion, with rumors flying about, from the same studio came the announcement that peace reigned throughout Austria. The second announcement came after authorities had recaptured the station where earlier eight men had killed a police guard and taken over control of the broadcasting. They were supposed to have been Nazis.

An announcement that Dr. Dollfuss had resigned to be succeeded by Dr. Anton Rintelen, a pro-Nazi and often previously mentioned for the Chancellorship, was broadcast over the official government radio but was immediately denied by the official Austrian news agency.

The broadcast threw the general public into bewilderment.

The announcement of Dr. Dollfuss's capture was made by the commander of the Heimwehr troops which surrounded the Federal Chancellor and demanded the liberation of Major Fey, leader of the Heimwehr.

"If Fey is not out of here in ten minutes, we attack," the officer shouted to the guard posted at the entrance to the Chancellery.

He then turned to an Associated Press correspondent and declared:

"The entire Government is imprisoned there in the hands of the Nazis."

Europe's Capitals Concerned At Austria's Sudden Crisis; Vienna Terrorist Executed

Speedy Action Evidence of Impending Crisis for Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 25—Trial here by special court of two Socialists for "terrorist" acts against state railroads and subsequent wounding of a policeman ended in the hanging of one of them last night, three hours after pronouncing the verdict.

Thus graphically is revealed the state of civil strife into which Austria has fallen and the desperate fight that many dissatisfied people are making to overthrow the Government.

The man executed was Joseph Gerl, a well-educated young unemployed artisan who long has been an active member of the Socialist Party. Gerl admitted the crime, asked no mercy and firmly asserted he was fighting the Dollfuss Government because it had enslaved the people.

The presiding judge expressed approval of the Government in suppressing freedom of speech.

During the course of the trial, Gerl said he now sympathized with the National Socialists more than with the Socialists, that he considered his ideals more important than his life, that he thought it unworthy calmly to submit to oppression.

Italians Blame Hitler for Alleged Broken Promises

ROME, July 25 (AP)—The first scant news of the Nazi Putsch in Austria electrified official Italy.

Authorities the greater part of the day had been contemplating placidly the good fruits expected of the projected "family control" between Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Dollfuss at Riccione.

Premier Mussolini already was at Riccione, where Chancellor Dollfuss was expecting to join him this week.

The attitude of Italy toward critical developments in Austria, for several days has been a subject of grave concern throughout Europe. In many quarters it was believed that Italy holds German National Socialists responsible for many of Austria's troubles.

It was recalled that Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler of Germany at their recent conference at Venice had come to an understanding that Austria was to be permitted to work out its own destiny.

Whether the Nazi actions in Austria will be construed a violation of that agreement was a question for which there was no immediate answer.

Equally pressing was the question of what Italy may decide to do in the light of recent developments, and whether the Italian Government will place the responsibility for Austrian upsets on the German Government.

The Italian press, in many instances reflecting the attitude of the Government, recently has been inclined to hold the German Government responsible for terrorism in Austria.

Paris Shows Concern At Austrian Reports

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—Official circles today expressed concern over the danger to Chancellor Dollfuss of an Austrian Nazi putsch.

France is pledged to the support of Austrian independence and fears that a Nazi revolution in that country might lead to international complications.

France has been particularly friendly to Dr. Dollfuss because the Government here thought he was best able to maintain a stable administration in Austria.

Cuba Lifts Tourist Tax

HAVANA, July 25 (By U. P.)—Visitors in Cuba were relieved of a $3 tourist head tax by recent action of the Cabinet in repealing the assessment.

Pacific Strikers Vote to Arbitrate; Labor Fights Issue of Company Union

Of These There Are All Kinds, Some Good and Others Quite Bad

Often Mere Puppets

Minneapolis still seethes, with the truck drivers' strike there flaming higher.

The stockyards strike in Chicago affects not only the men involved but thousands of helpless cattle penned up in torrid heat without adequate food or water.

One of the chief issues of contention is the company union as opposed to the craft organization. Mr. Tully Nettleton, in the third of his articles analyzing the entire labor situation, shows how this issue is being threshed out.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Company unions, to judge by the declarations of their critics and their friends, have as many different characters ranging from demon to saint as the most controversial or chameleon-like individual who ever lived. And possibly there are in fact pretty nearly that many different kinds of them—or of independent trade unions.

The question of company unions versus independent unions covers a very large and important section of the issues that lie at the root of many current strikes. And the bitterness of the struggle arises in part from the fact that it is a contest not merely between two schools of opinion as to what is best for industry and labor, but also between different men or groups of men for places of control.

Industrial executives prefer to speak of these organizations not as company unions, but as employee representation plans. And in some instances the latter phrase appears to describe exactly the function the systems perform and to signify accurately their approach to industrial democracy.

In others, the phrase is merely a euphemism for a form of puppet government in which the employer puts on for his employees a Punch and Judy show of bargaining with his own henchmen or which at worst he may use as a system of espionage against either communistic or regular labor union agitation.

A typical employee representation

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Pacific Pacifier

© Underwood

Joseph B. Weaver
NRA Deputy in Charge of Shipping Code

Acceptance of Mediation By Federal Board Puts Peace Within Sight

Men Eager to Return

By Courtland Holdom
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—Longshoremen of the Pacific coast have voted overwhelmingly to submit their grievances to arbitration and thus end the waterfront strike which has tied up shipping at Pacific ports since May 9.

This became apparent at an early hour today as the national longshoreman's board, appointed by President Roosevelt to mediate the strike, counted ballots by which the men registered their faith in the board's ability to adjudicate their case fairly.

It was apparent in spite of the fact that ballots from Seattle, Tacoma and other ports of the Pacific Northwest were still enroute to San Francisco by airplane. So heavy has been the victory of arbitration in the ports whose ballots have been counted, it was learned from an unimpeachable source, that there is slight chance of a reversal in the Northwest changing the decision, which will be indicated by a simple majority of votes for the whole coast.

End Seems Imminent

Since leaders of the striking seamen and other maritime unions have indicated they will resume work if the dockers vote in favor of arbitration, it appeared certain that normal water-front conditions would become an actuality within a few days.

However, it was expected that ballots would be sent the other striking

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 25, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

The Home Forum 7
Solving Our Business Problem [With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 9
Weather 12
Events Tonight 12
Radio Time-Table 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The Weekly Magazine Section gives prominent place today to an article which will turn the eyes of the economic world toward Africa. As Professor Coupland writes: "It is natural that Europe, especially in these days of economic stringency, should be thinking of profitable expansion in the continent next door, where wealth lies waiting." "Behind the Helmet and Goggles" is an interesting interview with Ruth Nichols, by Marjorie Shuler; Stanley High brings proof that American Protestantism now "goes radical"; Talbot Munday writes on a timely subject, "Renaissance: the Hope of Hollywood"; and every youngster will enjoy "In the Lilliputian World of the Model Makers."

It is, of course, the little foxes that spoil the grapes, even in politics, as the editorial, "'Spoiling' the New Deal," points out.

Judging by "Salads When Company Comes," on the Women's Page, even the amateur can make fruit look like flowers.

The Moments Musical series, on the Home Forum Page, is continued today with an intimate sketch of the word of Leopold Godowsky.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the Young Folks' Page, further articles in the "America Revisited" series and "Improving Your Swimming" series, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Twenty

years ago (July 28, 1914) the World War broke out—the war that was to end war! What have the intervening

Years

brought forth? The observer finds the period marked by dethronements, the rise of dictators, and changes in the economic situation.

After

making a survey of world post-war conditions, The Christian Science Monitor will devote a special page, on July 28, 1934, to articles which will enable the reader to assess the years

1914-1934

Berlin Officials Doubt Rumor of Dollfuss's Fall

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—The Propaganda Ministry and the Foreign Office of Germany appeared greatly surprised today when they were told of events in Austria.

"This is the first I have heard of it," said the press officer on duty in the Propaganda Ministry. "You can imagine, of course—assuming the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Fireworks Resumed by GO.P.

Orators Decry NRA Monopoly

Farley Strikes Back at Critics

Hastings, Nye and Borah Open Heavy Fire on Democratic Policies—Captors of Dillinger Rewarded —CCC Men Get Other Jobs

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—The second pre-campaign wave of political speeches swept over the nation today momentarily obscuring all other news at the capital as Republicans drove hard with almost simultaneous blows from Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, from Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and from Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

Lone voice heard in defense of the New Deal amid the storm was that of Postmaster-General James A. Farley echoing here from far-off Portland, Ore., where he arraigned critics "shorn of special privilege." For the moment Republicans seem to have the jump on the "New Dealers." They are making the most of Mr. Roosevelt's vacation on the Pacific Ocean. Democrats are hoping the President will make up for lost time when he lands.

Senator Hastings struck directly at President Roosevelt, in a speech entitled "The Great Spender's Hypnotism" and declaring that in the campaign for the Presidency Mr. Roosevelt inaugurated the effort "to hypnotize the American people" which has been the effort of New Dealers ever since. Both Senators Borah and Nye directed their blasts more directly against the NRA, the former attacking monopolies and the latter announcing he is preparing legislation to abolish the recovery agency.

Almost obscured by excitement over the sudden burst of political fireworks was the opening of negotiations on the Russian debt, just now getting under way after over nine months of formal recognition. Also of considerable value to relief workers was a first hand personal experience account of the way unemployed are treated at agencies throughout the East by Mr. George Allen, commissioner of the District of Columbia.

* * *

Senator Hastings: Countering the customary Democratic contention that the country reached the nadir of the depression the day Mr. Roosevelt took office as President, Senator Hastings in a radio speech asserted that today, "we look around the country upon the greatest turmoil and confusion ever known to the American people."

"Strikes, visiting hardships, wounds and even death upon a great number of our people, mingle with the uncertainties, fears and the confusion existing all over the country among our business men, our industrialists, our farmers and laborers," he continued.

"Yet, in the face of this unprecedented situation, the New Deal would have the American people believe that everything is rosy, that trouble is nonexistent and that Utopia is close at hand. What really is happening is that the New Dealers are trying to hypnotize the American people. This is not of recent origin. It was begun by President Roosevelt as a candidate for the office he now holds. It has been carried out by him and by others of his official spokesmen in a program of most glaring inconsistencies, nevertheless they insist that everything is all right."

As an example of the autocratic workings of the New Deal the Senator cited the case of a coal merchant ordered to raise the price of his coal $1.80 a ton although he was making a good profit at the old price. He particularly assailed the President for advocating economy in his campaign and practicing unlimited extravagance now. He quoted from Postmast-General Farley's recent speeches to show that Mr. Roosevelt had his spending program in view when he was promising economy.

In his conclusion the Senator admonished his listeners to "steel yourselves against the hypnotic influence of the great spender" and declared that the only way to stop the "headlong plunge of the New Dealers toward a complete change in the form of a government that made our land the greatest on earth" was to elect sufficient Republicans to House and Senate in the coming elections.

* * *

Senator Nye: To the direct attack on Roosevelt policies delivered by Senator Hastings, Senator Nye contributed the results of his own investigation of NRA workings which have led him, and most other Senate Progressives, to the conclusion that it is monopolistic and an instrument for strengthening special privilege and vested interest rather than diminishing these powers.

He announced that he would not be satisfied to wait for the automatic expiration of the NRA next June, but would introduce legislation at the January session of Congress which would revive the anti-trust laws and reduce the NRA structure to a system of fair-trade practices approved by the Federal Trade Commission.

While he was thus offering the progressives' idea of a proper solvent for the NRA, Senator Borah thundered out the progressives' complaint against the same organization from St. Anthony, Idaho. So closely did the two coincide that it seemed a perfect case of cause and effect. The Idahoan's thundering oratory provided the cause. Senator Nye here in Washington produced the effect. And that effect is expected to constitute the platform of the progressives during months to come, or until the NRA is radically revised to coincide with their opinions.

Outlining his plan, Senator Nye said that under it "no great staff of overseers would be needed. I would rely on complaints of violations and prosecutions in the new set of courts to achieve enforcement. Small operators in all lines can be relied upon to protest when large operators are violating the laws or their fair-practice agreements, provided that they know that they can get quick and fair action."

* * *

Senator Borah: "The defenders of monopoly will not be permitted to hide behind the New Deal," he said at the Mormon Pioneer Day celebration at St. Anthony, Idaho.

"The fight for recovery," he said, "is in a true sense a fight against monopoly. It is idle to say that you cannot destroy monopoly. It is cowardly to say it. Monopoly has no more right to exist than any other form of depredation."

Such monopolies as the "aluminum trust," he charged, are "economic Hitlers."

* * *

Mr. Farley: Speaking at a Democratic rally, the Postmaster-General urged Oregon Republicans who voted for Roosevelt to extend their support to Democratic nominees at the Oregon general election in November.

The recovery program has enjoyed a fair measure of support, he said, "but now we begin to hear complaint."

"The ghost dancers of the Republican Party are at large again," he continued, "and I am sure if you look closely you will see the same familiar masks that they wore in the late summer and fall of 1932. Naturally men are not disposed to submit without complaint when special privileges and illegal advantages are taken away from them."

* * *

Rewards for Duty: Mr. Melvin H. Purvis and Mr. Samuel P. Cowley, the federal agents who directed the cornering of John Dillinger in Chicago, were on their way to Washington today to receive congratulations from their chiefs in the form of promotions and salary increases.

While they are here, the agents will get definite instructions from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation, to strike at the rest of the Dillinger group and other gangsters while the iron is hot. Mr. Hoover will accompany the agents back to Chicago to get his forces started on the search which will be concentrated in Chicago, but will extend through a whole strip of territory from the Twin Cities to Texas. This section has been termed the "crime corridor" of the country by Mr. Hoover. Somewhere within it are hiding three Dillinger lieutenants and Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, all wanted on serious charges.

The amount of the salary increases to be given the agents was not disclosed. Salaries for Justice Department field officers range between $4600 and $5400.

* * *

Shelter Belt: The route that the 1000-mile tree belt is to follow down through the center of the United States from Canada to Texas has been chosen.

The tree area will cut a swath down the middle of a dry section from North Dakota to the Texas panhandle. Trees known to survive extremely dry weather will be chosen for planting. As they grow they are expected to collect moisture which itself will give water to the trees and the surrounding area.

In North Dakota the strips of trees will run from Bismarck to Valley City; in South Dakota from Pierre to Huron; in Nebraska, McPherson to Kearney; in Kansas, Garden City to Mead; in Oklahoma the planted area will take in Beaver County and Harper County, ending in the Texas panhandle between Pampa and Arapahoe.

Varieties of trees to be planted include green ash, burr oak, Russian olive, Chinese elm, hackberry, cottonwood and red cedar. First step will be establishment of a chain of nurseries with $10,000,000 set aside for immediate use.

* * *

Jobs for CCC: Private employment opened up to more CCC men in May and June than in any previous two months since the emergency conservation work was begun in 1933.

A total of 10,028 men were successful in locating jobs in May and 10,286 in June, according to figures announced by Mr. J. J. McEntee, acting director of emergency conservation work.

More men are finding employment in the area which includes Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Utah than in any other sections of the country.

During the first six months of the CCC only 18,377 men left camps to take private jobs. Since then the record has been as follows: October, 4927; November, 5971; December, 7023; January, 8331; February, 6601; March, 9126; April, 6678; May, 10,028, and June, 10,268.

New Comet Expected

Appearance of a new comet has been forecast for this year or next.

Speaking of Sea Serpents—

NEWS ITEM = "RUM ROW" ACTIVITY OFF ATLANTIC COAST NECESSITATES INCREASE OF COAST GUARD TO NEAR-PROHIBITION STRENGTH —
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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Shooting Down of Dillinger Shows Need of Penal Reform, Noted Penologists Declare

Prison Officials and Lawyers Think Desperado Victim of Resentment at Hard Sentence—Say First Offenders Often Misjudged

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—The John Dillinger case affords the most striking proof the American people have had in a long time of the need of corrective reform measures in the penal system and criminal law proceedure in the United States, leading lawyers and penologists declared here today.

While in practically all quarters the shooting of Dillinger by federal agents in the streets of Chicago on Sunday night was "justifiable homicide," as the coroner's jury held, lawyers with long experience in criminal cases declare that Dillinger was at least in part the product of a system which, as it works out, tends to make hardened criminals of youthful offenders.

"There is nothing surprising about Dillinger and the Dillinger case," Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, who is known throughout the United States and Europe as having been in the thick of nearly every liberal cause celebre in recent years, said.

Fights for Under Dog

Mr. Hays has opposed censorship, the Ku Klux Klan, the death penalty, the power trust, labor injunctions, war and fundamentalism, in the long array of cases in which he has been counsel. His last appearance in international news was in connection with the defense of the men charged with the burning of the Reichstag in Berlin. More recently he represented the Civil Liberties Union in the labor case in Jersey City in which Mr. Corliss Lamont, son of the banker, and Mr. Alfred Bingham, son of the one-time senator from Connecticut, were defendants.

"Dillinger was the natural product of our criminal system," Mr. Hays continued. "He was not even necessarily a killer or a brave man. He was given no choice. Capture meant death.

"We probably can attribute the death of brave officers killed in the Dillinger raids with the consequent suffering of their families to laws providing for capital punishment. There is another interesting consideration.

Product of Jail Term

"Years ago, Dillinger was given a long term in jail, which naturally resulted, in view of our system, in making him an enemy of society. Long terms—in fact, brutal punishment of any kind—have that result. The way to prevent crime is quickness of trial and certainty of punishment. In fact the more brutal a punishment, the more difficult it is to bring out a quick trial or a certain result.

"England has learned this lesson, and, in my judgment, one of the reasons for less crime there is that the terms in jail meted out to criminals are perhaps half or a tenth as long as they are here. Yet we have this psychology which brings about laws like the Baumes laws with the idea that you can end crime through human terror. The terror does not last long, and the result is to make certain that the enemies will always be enemies of society.

Lawes for Leniency

Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing, also condemned the practice of giving long sentences to first offenders.

"Some people, following Dillinger's crime record since he was freed on parole from the Michigan City penitentiary on May 22, 1933, have expressed the opinion that he was let out too soon," Warden Lawes said. "It may be, however that Dillinger was held too long in punishment for his first offence.

"Up to the time he was 22 years old, he had apparently lived the life of an average small town boy and had showed no signs of delinquency. But he lived in very restricted circumstances, and when he was 22, in an effort to get money for some purpose of his own, he joined a companion in slugging a grocer in an attempted robbery. The boys were caught, and Dillinger got a longer sentence than his companion who planned the crime. He was sentenced to 10 to 21 years in a reformatory.

Aroused Resentment

"This long sentence may have occasioned Dillinger to develop a resentful, hopeless attitude toward society—and hopelessness is about the worst frame of mind a man can have. Since Dillinger was 22 years old, he has been at large only 14 months and during that time he took part in about 15 crimes of violence.

"The whole Dillinger episode shows the need for very great care in imposing sentences on first offenders. The crime situation in this country is an increasingly serious problem. In my judgment, crime is an ever-lengthening shadow in our civilization. All the methods we have found as yet have not succeeded in simplifying the crime problem.

"Social and economic factors are largely responsible for crime. Undoubtedly a widely-applied program of social measures, such as unemployment insurance, old age benefits and relief, will help in reducing the pressure towards crime. Meanwhile, we should be particularly careful as to treatment first offenders get and their environment when they are in reformatories or prisons."

School Expenditures Drop

Capital expenditures for school buildings and grounds in Utah declined from $3,018,000 in 1922 to $86,000 last year.

South Carolina Drys Demand Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Unanimously responding to an appeal for uncompromising prohibition by Mr. Cale T. Burgess, the man credited with leading North Carolina drys to victory, South Carolina's coördinated dry forces recently adopted resolutions to that effect.

Unreserved opposition was voiced to any form of state liquor control or local option, and renewed effort was pledged toward "law enforcement."

"Let this be a referendum on law enforcement as well as a test of sentiment concerning state repeal," the resolution said in commenting on the state referendum Aug. 28.

Aliens Register in Peru

All foreigners in Peru were required to register during July.

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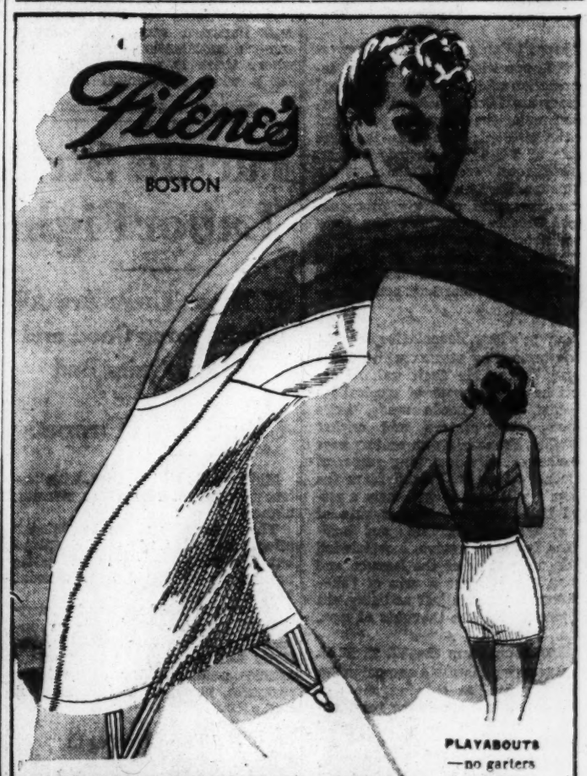
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Japanese Native to Hawaii Show Loyalty to the U. S. In Manner, Speech and Act

Wear American Garb, Speak English, Play 'Yankee' Sports—Problem of Proper Amalgamation Confronts Roosevelt on Visit

By Elmer S. Freeman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, July 25—Among the problems President Roosevelt will have an opportunity to study at first hand during his visit here is that of assimilation of the overwhelming Japanese population.

What sort of people really are the Japanese? How can the rest of the world know whether they are imperialistic or whether they can be good neighbors and pleasant people with whom to live?

Hawaii presents perhaps the finest laboratory in the world in which to study the Japanese people simply as "people." Enough are there to form a real community, and yet they live under conditions which make them, if they wish, wholly independent of the policies of their home land. More than half of these Japanese are citizens of the United States by virtue of having been born in Hawaii. What does this fact portend for the welfare of Hawaii and the nation?

Without cumbering the reader's attention with too many statistics, it does seem necessary to set down the following table, which shows the racial complexion of Hawaii's people. The figures are those of the 1930 census.

Hawaiian (including mixed bloods)	50,860
Latin-American and Latin	28,807
Caucasian	44,895*
Chinese	27,179
Japanese	139,631
Filipino	63,052
Others	13,912
	368,336

*Includes military and naval population.

It will thus be seen that although persons of Japanese blood considerably outnumber those of any other single race, they do not by any means constitute a majority of the total population of the Territory of Hawaii.

Opinion as to Future

So much, then, for the facts in the case. Differences of opinion as to the future of the islands turn upon two points. The first question is, are the Japanese likely to increase in numbers to a point where they will possess an absolute majority, both as to the entire population, and also as to the voting list? Second, whether or not this possibility should become an actual fact, can the Japanese become sufficiently assimilated educationally, socially, and politically to be controlled by American standards and ideals rather than by those of old Japan?

There are, naturally, two sources of increase in population, Japanese or any other—immigration, and the excess of births over deaths. In the years preceding 1924, both of these factors were operative as regards the Japanese in Hawaii. Now, however, as all the world knows, Japanese may no longer settle permanently in the United States including, of course, the Territory of Hawaii. Immigration, therefore, is no longer a factor. Even if the policy thus adopted were to be reversed to the extent of placing Japanese on the quota basis, the less than 200 who could annually enter the country—even if they all entered to Hawaii—would have only a negligible effect on the population ratios.

As to the question of natural increase among those already there, it is commencing to show signs of decline. Ever since 1920 the proportion which the Japanese population bears to the whole number of people in the islands has steadily decreased. In that year 42.7 per cent of the population of the Territory was Japanese. Five years later the proportion was 39.5 per cent, and by 1930 it had lessened to 37.9 per cent.

Assimilability Is Debatable

Much more complex, and less subject to statistical analysis, is the problem of the assimilability of the Japanese. It is assumed rather than debated in some quarters, notably on the Pacific coast of North America and in Australia, that as far as an Anglo-Saxon civilization is concerned the Japanese are totally and permanently indigestible by the body politic. Though readiness to intermarry with other races is by no means the sole criterion of assimilability, even on this score the Japanese in Hawaii meet the test in increasing numbers.

The Chinese in Hawaii have intermarried fairly extensively and, on the whole, successfully with the Hawaiians and the whites. The Hawaiians also frequently marry outside their own race. But until lately, with relatively few exceptions, the Japanese have married Japanese only. In 1912-13, for example, 3706 Japanese men and women married, but in only 18 cases—½ of 1 per cent—did the marriage include a member of another race. Nearly 20 years later, in the two years 1931-32, the number of marriages involving Japanese was less than half as large—1794, and 74 of them were interracial, or 4.1 per cent, an increase of eight times.

Answer to the question as to the results of such marriages when they do occur is somewhat difficult, for there is up to the present quite too slender a foundation of facts to justify the passing of any judgment, and the question can only be left an open one in the lap of the future.

Nearly All Speak English

Since children of Japanese ancestry now constitute about half the student body in Hawaii's elementary and secondary public schools, educational standards cannot be held higher than this large proportion of students can reach. Yet the fact is that in 1930, 99.5 per cent of the Japanese young people between 10 and 20 years of age in the islands were literate in English.

Already the use of the Japanese language by the younger people is dying out. Japanese boys and girls say, "I only know enough Japanese to make my parents understand the simplest things." As one walks down the streets of Honolulu or along country roads, he will hear the younger generation—those, say, of 25 years or less—speaking among themselves, not in Japanese, but in English.

Officers and teachers of the Department of Public Instruction say with practical unanimity that as a whole the Japanese pupils are not at all inferior to the general average in understanding of regular classroom instruction, while many teachers prefer them to white children in their classes, perhaps because of their more conscientious application.

Loyalty to the U. S.

One more phase of the situation remains to be considered—the question of political assimilability. Are these young American citizens of Japanese ancestry really loyal to America? Obviously, this is a matter which cannot possibly be reduced to statistics, but in the absence of definite data, certain tendencies are worth noticing.

One such has already been marked in the increasing use of the English language as the normal medium of expression. Another is to be found in the nature of the extra-curricula activities in which Japanese school children engage. Athletics in Hawaii consist of American games, played in the spirit of American sportsmanship by teams hopelessly jumbled interracially.

Questions selected for debates and orations have to do with American social, political, economic, or religious problems. The wearing of Japanese clothing is wholly abandoned by the young men, and almost as completely by the young women. Japanese newspapers are little read by the rising generation.

During the World War, hundreds of young Americans of Japanese ancestry enlisted in the American army and served with credit, for the most part in units stationed in the Islands. Twenty thousand Japanese were active in American Red Cross work, and many purchased Liberty Bonds.

Japanese in Politics

Thousands of Japanese are professed Christians, while thousands more have more or less definitely rejected Buddhism and Shinto without actually embracing Christianity. And this is a tendency more or less encouraged—or at least not usually discouraged—by the older Japanese who themselves have no intention of forsaking the faith of their fathers.

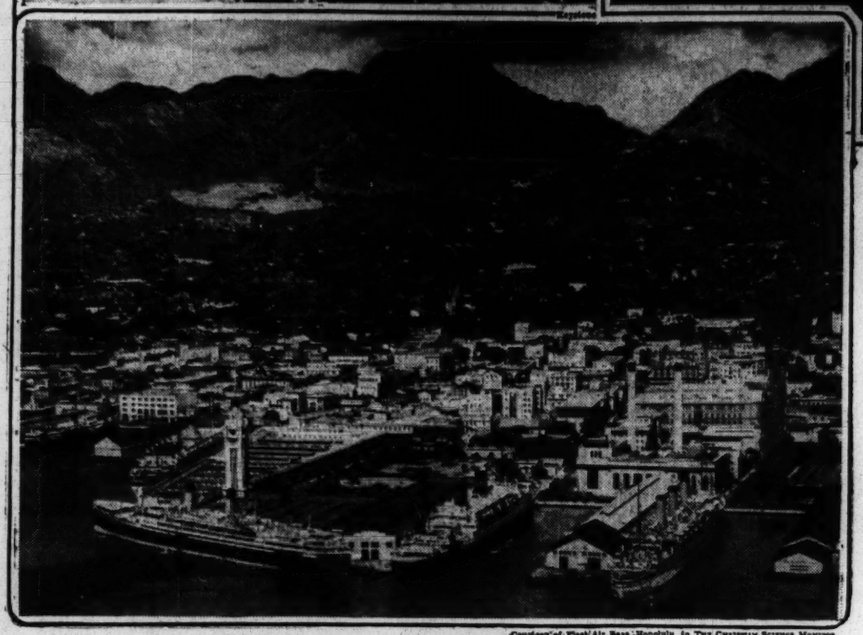
There is no such thing in existence or in prospect as a Japanese political party. The few Japanese who have been so far elected to public office have never been the candidates of a Japanese bloc, nor have they considered themselves otherwise than as representative of the whole electorate.

It is, of course, possible to deny what has here been argued for the genuine loyalty to America of Hawaiian-born Japanese. It is conceivable that all these acts and words are but frauds and shams, designed to blind American eyes to dark and sinister designs beneath the surface.

But such a conclusion is contrary to all the actual evidence, and to draw it is to file an indictment, without objective warrant of fact, against thousands of young people who in the face of not inconsiderable difficulties are for the most part doing their utmost to build themselves into a body of upstanding American citizens.

Hawaiian Melting Pot Brews Loyalty and Devotion

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway



Courtesy of Pan-Pacific Assn., Honolulu, to The Christian Science Monitor

East and the West Do Meet Here

Top Left: Planting Pineapples in Hawaii, Showing Paper Mulch. Japanese Do Much of This Work. Top Right: Pupils in the Royal School of Honolulu Salute the American Flag. Bottom: Honolulu, Showing the Water Front and the City Itself Against Its Emerald-Tinted Mountain Background.

Seamen Return to Own 'Last'

Seamen, who during the last three years have retired to other employment, are reported again flocking to the water front as indications point to an increase in shipping.

Kilauea Volcano On Hawaii Island Calls Roosevelt

President Starts for Mountain Top Following a Day of Fishing

ABOARD CRUISER HOUSTON WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OFF HAWAII ISLAND, July 25 (AP)—After a day of fishing for giant swordfish under a tropical sun, President Roosevelt cruised around the Island of Hawaii this morning on his way to visit famed Kilauea volcano.

The cruiser Houston will stop at Hilo, on the other side of the island from the swordfishing expedition on Makalawena Banks, while the first president to visit the Territory makes a hurried motor trip to the volcano.

With its surrounding tropical jungles and its fire pit of Halemaumau, known as the "house of everlasting fire" the active volcano is a center of Hawaiian legends.

President Roosevelt looked forward eagerly to his visit to Kilauea, at present quiescent, and a parade at Hilo upon his return from the mountaintop.

The President boarded the cruiser Houston at sunset last night after spending the day fishing with his son, John, and his naval aide, Capt. Wilson Brown. What succes they met with was not disclosed.

Although he had not touched Hawaiian soil when the cruiser headed for Hilo, the President is giving every consideration to his study of this mid-Pacific territory. He will leave tonight for Honolulu and an inspection of the Pearl Harbor naval base on Oahu Island.

Divorce Inquiry Asked In 30-Minute McAdoo Case

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP)—The 30-minute divorce of Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo was turned over to the California State Bar for investigation today by a Superior Court jurist who censured the attorney for the United States Senator's wife.

Judge Frank Collier found the action of Mr. Henry Grivi in obtaining the quick separation for the daughter of President Wilson was irregular and led people to believe the procedure was a slow and tedious one for the poor and speedy action for the rich. The divorce is perfectly valid, Judge Collier pointed out.

Strange Fish

A group of flatfishes or flounders have two eyes on one side of the head and none on the other.

Hungary Shocked As Roumania Puts Curb on Minorities

Budapest Ascribes Action to Anti-Revisionist Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Restrictive measures by the Roumanian Government which are said to impede the cultural activity of Hungarian minorities in Roumania are causing some uneasiness here.

For example, Hungarian newspapers appearing in the Roumanian capital are taxed ten times as much as the newspapers in the Roumanian language. The same measure is to be applied in other Roumanian cities.

In addition, efforts are being put forth to make the municipal governments in all the cities of Roumania essentially Roumanian. In the former Hungarian provinces most of the cities are predominantly Hungarian. In certain large areas, an overwhelming majority of the population is Hungarian, but from now on, it is said, the cities are to be governed as far as possible by Roumanians.

In business, industry and banks, 80 per cent of all the directors, officials, and clerks are to be Roumanians. This proportion is based on the relative number of Roumanians in the country as a whole. As they constitute 80 per cent of the total population, it is argued that they must form 80 per cent of the persons employed in all enterprises, even in those cities that are overwhelmingly Hungarian or Jewish or German, and such enterprises as have been founded and conducted by non-Roumanians.

It is feared here that this will make the life of the Hungarians in Roumania more difficult, and may deprive many of them of all means of making a living.

General Hungarian opinion believes that these measures constitute part of Roumania's vigorous anti-revisionist movement.

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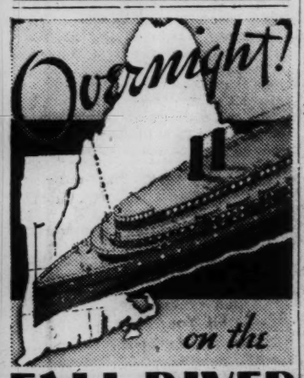

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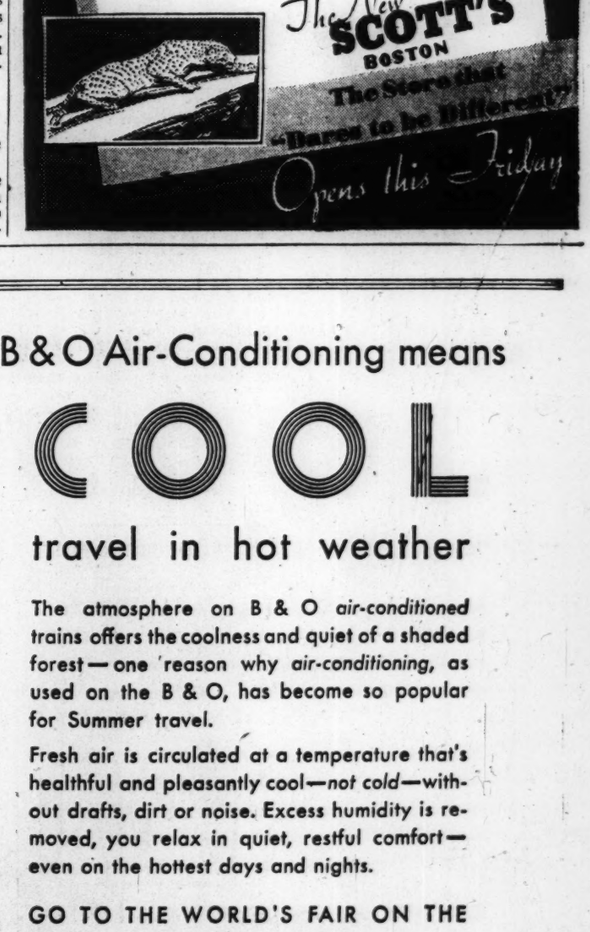
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Opens this Friday

W.C.T.U. Delegates Contend Repeal Set Back World Cause; Mrs. Boole Reëlected Leader

Members Busy Polishing Off Crowded Agenda on Final Day of Stockholm Session—Many Nations Report Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

STOCKHOLM, July 25—The final day of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here has now arrived and delegates are busy polishing off the rest of their still formidable agenda.

Greetings from many countries took up a considerable share of the time. All of them told of progress in the fight for temperance, but a considerable number added a word of regret at the disappearence of prohibition in the United States, which, they said, had increased their own difficulties.

At last night's election of officers Mrs. Ella A. Boole was unanimously reëlected as president. New vice-presidents are Mrs. Ida B. Wisesmith of the United States; Mrs. W. Strang of Australia and Miss Dagmar Prior of Denmark. Secretaries for the next three years are: Miss Agnes E. Slack of England and Mrs. W. T. Brown of Canada. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of the United States was reëlected treasurer.

A proposal put forward yesterday by Maj. Thomas MacLeod whose wife, Lady Aurea MacLeod, is one of the English delegates, urged the W. C. T. U. members to work for world-wide adoption of a law making it obligatory for pilots of passenger airplanes to be total abstainers. At present only Switzerland has such a law, Major MacLeod said. The report of the Czechoslovakian W. C. T. U. was read today by Mrs. Vladimir Hurban, wife of the Czechoslovakian Minister to Sweden.

States Congratulated

The convention unanimously agreed this morning to send cables congratulating the States of Mississippi and North Dakota and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas for their dry stand. The step was taken on receipt of a report that Mississippi had voted dry which the convention heard with great rejoicing.

"We have great reason for encouragement at the progress of our cause in northern Ireland," Mrs. Moffat Clow of Ulster told the Stockholm convention today.

"During the past 10 years our drink bill has decreased from £7,000,000 to £3,000,000." Mrs. Clow said. "Indeed our Minister of Finance was recently deploring the fact that his revenue from liquor had fallen by £1,000,000 in that period. Needless to say, we of the W. C. T. U. do not share his distress, because we believe that the health and well-being of our people is of more consequence than revenue.

"The reduction has been brought about partly through restrictive legislation, and the liquor forces are unceasing in their efforts to break down our Sunday Closing law. They urge that visitors will not come to Ulster when they cannot get intoxicants on Sundays, but the actual facts are all to the contrary, because the volume of tourist traffic is increasing year by year and we are getting the best type of holiday-maker."

Canada Lauded

Canada got a special pat on the back in the report of the Sunday School activities of the W. C. T. U. submitted by Mrs. Wallace of Paisley, Scotland.

Sunday School temperance work in Canada is so well organized, Mrs. Wallace declared, that she felt it worth while quoting at length from the report of the local superintendent.

Brazil sent word of the World's Sunday School Convention held in Rio de Janeiro, July, 1933, in which the work of the W. C. T. U. had a prominent place. The W. C. T. U. "seminar" on temperance teaching attracted much attention and a full summary of this seminar was published in the World's Sunday School Convention report.

Scotland told of 9.5 temperance addresses, under the auspices of the Sunday School Union, given in Sunday schools during the centenary year of the union. Prizes were offered, the report states, in some Scotch Sunday schools for the best essay on temperance.

Germany Reports

Other countries concentrated on obtaining signatures of Sunday school children to temperance "pledges." Many hundreds of these "pledges" were signed in Brazil.

"In spite of the changes and upheavals in Germany," said Mrs. Gertrud Matschenz - Streichhan, president of the German W. C. T. U., speaking at the conference here today, "our German branch of the W. C. T. U. has remained independent.

"All women who fight for an alcohol-free life are united in the 'Frauengruppe,' a women's group against alcoholism. This group is one branch of our 'Deutsches Frauenwerk'—German Women's Work—in which all social working women are united. And we are sanctioned by the present Government.

"Since the national revolution, the German Branch has been introduced into more women's unions such as the National Socialist Frauenschaften, that have a "Cultur-Program" and one of their tasks is the struggle against 'Volksgifte'—the poisoning of the people. Our abstinent groups in Germany work closely together with the 'Frauenschaften.' Only those groups that cooperate with the present authorities have a right to exist."

Among the tasks of the German Union, Mrs. Matschenz-Streichhan said, is "lecturing on the importance of the alcohol-question; improvement of the alcohol-free education of the young at home and school; treatment of the alcohol-qlestion in the curriculum at mother's schools and the 'Reichsfrauendienst,' or camps for unemployed women; protection for mother and child from drunkards; propaganda for good alcohol-free beverages."

Lectures in Germany

"Half of our groups—50 in all—now have either restaurants or factories of unfermented juices," Mrs. Matschenz-Streichhan declared.

"Our teacher, Frau Kaetzel," she went on, "holds lectures, lessons on and conferences about the alcohol question from East to West, from North to South of Germany. Our officers, our presidents, our superintendents of our groups and many other members are also very busy delivering lectures, especially on the province of preparing liquid fruit. We have eight teachers for that purpose."

Efficiency Put Above Codes for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

exists. This, Mr. Fisher says, is really an admission of inefficiency.

New England, he declared, has hung on throughout the competitive battle because of increasing efficiency. Because of this New England has been able to hang on to the trade that is based on changes and whims in fashions while the staple, standard goods more easy to produce have moved to the South.

The southern claim for a wider wage differential is in itself an admission of a lower efficiency, according to Mr. Fisher. But the North, he declared, has a greater number of highly skilled operatives upon which to draw.

The South, however, which is equipping its mills with the latest in modern machinery and is gradually training its workers is gradually reducing this differential.

Such matters, Mr. Fisher declared, will adjust themselves. The NRA codes set up by the textile industry take into consideration the claims of the South. But increasing efficiency will in time change the whole picture. Codes regulating the differences between North and South will after all be governed by the state of efficiency in either section.

This efficiency is still the basis for sound business, Mr. Fisher continued. This efficiency is something without which no industry can continue. When this efficiency is evident there will be more mills making a profit, therefore less labor troubles. For, obviously, he said, the manufacturer who is losing money would rather see the mills closed than meet demands for higher wages. Thus labor is placed in the position of losing before the battle commences. Added codes cannot remove this difficulty so completely and thoroughly as increased efficiency which today is the greatest need in the industry.

Indian Territory Grows

Navaho Indian territory in Arizona has increased since 1868 from about 3,000,000 acres to approximately 11,000,000 acres.

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WOMEN'S STORE
in America!
Here's How We Did It!
Third: Even more important than stone and steel are the people who serve you in this new "Store of the Future." Careful selection—then thorough, far-reaching training by store executives, has resulted in we believe, New England's most competent personnel, properly informed to be of utmost service to you.
The New SCOTT'S BOSTON

Prominent at Close of W. C. T. U. Convention

Mrs. Margaret Munns, Delegate From the United States, Reelected Treasurer — Mlle. Idelette Perrelet, French Delegate Who Brought Greetings — Frau Matschenz-Streichan, German Delegate Who Spoke Today

Film Censor Seeds Sprouting Raindrops Raise Relief Hopes Lost: Executive Council Rudder

(Continued from Page 1)

spongy clouds rolling up, blotting out the sun. At an early hour the sky sprinkled light rain. Prematurely people heralded the drought's end, called the State Department of Conservation to ascertain if Governor Ely's proclamation closing the forests had been lifted. But forests stay sealed until another proclamation is issued. Rigid "no trespassing" rules affect even fishermen, who had hoped they were exempt from proclamation. Sandy golf greens, seared autumnal leaves, brittle underbrush, need a real drubbing of rain before drought is over.

State House

No Hand for the Gavel—Wanted: a presiding officer.

As is its custom, the Executive Council convened today; looked toward the presiding officer's chair to see it empty. The Governor was at Mackinac Island, Mich., with the other Governors; the Lieutenant-Governor, next in command, was in his yacht and could not be reached. And the Council was at sea.

Fingers drummed on the table, scratched heads. Net result was an appeal to the Attorney-General, who also was out. The Assistant Attorney-General was made king for a day as his ruling was eagerly sought.

In absence of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State and next the senior member of the Council may be called on, it was ruled. Post haste went a messenger to fetch Secretary of State Cook; post haste state police were put on his trail. The Secretary was discovered in Woronoco attending a meeting of town clerks.

Said Secretary Cook: "Might return if State House were afire but not for Council meeting unless airplane chartered for me." Having no airplane, councilors trooped out for lunch, still determined to convene. And convene they will this afternoon. Mr. Eugene B. Fraser, senior councilor, from Lynn, will clutch the almost forsaken gavel.

But to crown all this pother, the Council will probably meet and nothing more.

Already dark rumors are circulating to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor took to the sea rather than take part in certain appointments he might have been called on to confirm.

* * *

One Cent Sliced From Loaf—Empires have fallen because of costly bread. So when bakers, July 1, added one cent to the cost of bread, Mr. Ralph Robart, director of the Division of Necessaries of Life, set out to investigate, called the bakers to heel, decided the rise was warranted. Drought, reducing production of flour 2,000,000 pounds under domestic consumption, codes boosting labor costs 10 per cent for millers loomed as costs that must be liquidated only by higher prices to housewives.

But when talk began to seethe of another rise in prices, Mr. Robart again got busy and reports today that the prospective boost was quashed. Mr. Robart did some telephoning, mainly to bakers, persuaded them to keep prices down. Often athwart the law of supply and demand in the determining of prices falls the shadow of Mr. Robart.

* * *

Tightening Up Forecast—Disorderly liquor selling clubs and restaurants, drunken enemies on the highways all add up to this—a tighter liquor control law in 1935. Soft-spoken, efficient Mr. William P. Hayes, chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission, made this forecast today.

Within 24 hours he had seen the Boston licensing commission revoke four licenses for manifold violations. Two South End restaurants—the Washington Restaurant at 1031 Washington Street, the Silver Dollar at 17-23 Boylston Street—and two clubs—the Boston Men's Club, Inc., 84 Portland Street and the Columbus Italian Political Club at 135 Northampton Street—lost their licenses after state inspectors and Boston police reported what they found there.

Mr. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, said today that these license revocations were not the result of any special drive, rather were they in the line of routine duty. But watchful will be the eye of the law in the South End.

Mr. Hayes censored particularly abuses of club charters throughout the State; club charters continue as during prohibition to be a cloak and shield for innumerable affronts to law and morality. Mr. Montague finds liquor control technique plastic; says another year and half will be needed before it can be molded into efficient machinery.

Winthrop

Taxation Takes Day Off—Taxing machinery took a holiday in Winthrop when the board of assessors last night stopped work until it obtained necessary funds.

Held up are real estate assessments and the fixing of the tax rate. On strike is Mr. Frank W. Tucker, chairman of the board. Responsible for the situation is the advisory board which did according to Mr. Tucker these three "worst things they could do":

1. Eliminated transfer work at registry of deeds, saving $400 thereby.
2. Eliminated assessors' convention for saving of $50.
3. Eliminated preparation of cases in Court of Appeals, saving $400.

Since transfer of deeds forms basis for assessing all real estate, Mr. Tucker insists without them the board is unable to assess $2,500,000 in real estate annually, amounting to a $65,000 loss in the yearly tax receipts.

Mr. Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, sifted into the issue with a letter to Mr. Tucker, in which he asserted the advisory board must have but small appreciation for problems of assessors' department.

Striking Mr. Tucker stuck to his guns today, alleging himself to be victim of petty politics. Situation must be solved by special town meeting, Mr. Tucker stakes all on this purest of democratic forms.

Polities

Political Tempo Quickens—From now on the hats of congressional candidates will be scaled with increasing frequency into the ring. At the September primaries 15 candidates must be selected for each party and in November the State will decide whether to reseat the 15 tried and true or to add a new face or two.

A new face in Washington for that of Representative William P. Connery of Lynn is eargerly desired by at least two men. One is State Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus out for Republican nomination. The other is Mayor Fred J. Manning of Lynn out for Democratic indorsement in the primaries.

Both men would substitute their own faces for that of the peppery, veteran supporting, radical Connery, chairman of the strong House Labor Committee in Washington.

* * *

Widely heralded as a "comer" youthful looking State Representative John P. Higgins is grooming himself as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District. The would-be ouster would have to oust Republican John J. Douglass, who has been heralded as something of a "comer" himself around the corridors of the national Capitol.

* * *

Curley Tries to Cow Cole—With Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Democratic pre-primary candidate for Governor, hitting the campaign trail in western Massachusetts today, there suddenly comes the rumor that he will "quit."

This rumor issues from the headquarters of Mr. James M. Curley, who will oppose General Cole in the September primaries. Already the story has been labeled wishful thinking.

Alleged bases for rumor:

"General Cole was never a political fighter . . . coming down the home stretch against Frank Allen in 1928 he bogged down, didn't work, didn't want to run but ran after Governor Ely promised him an appointment if he lost. The post of Commissioner of Public Safety will be open in the fall. This was mentioned to General Cole."

City Affairs

Tide and commerce refuse to wait—The Federal Public Works Board does not meet until August 16, but commerce of great cities cannot wait even for a federal board. So Mayor Mansfield took a chance today and asked for bids for the repair of the Northern Avenue bridge. This dilapidated bridge balks traffic, arouses the ire of the balked.

Mayor Mansfield acted partly on the advice of Major Philip B. Fleming, executive officer in charge of the Public Works Administration during absence of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Cost of project estimated at $375,000.

Miscellaneous

Soldiers Fight Fire—Early yesterday a dark smudge of smoke curled skyward, wiping out the rising sun over the student battalion camp at Fort Devens. An alert sentry immediately sounded the alarm, which instantaneously aroused the whole battalion into action.

With precise military training and discipline the group marched to the pine woods west of the CMTC Parade Ground where flames licked around at trunks of trees. Over their shoulders, in place of guns, were picks, shovels and other means of fighting fires. With vigor trenches were dug, hose reeled out and shortly the fire, doubly dangerous because of the tinder dryness was under control. Soldiers had stopped not started a conflagration.

Nazis Stage Putsch In Austrian Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

news to be accurate—that we will not shed any tears for Dollfuss."

At the Foreign Office, the press liaison officer in charge commented:

"I regard the news as absolutely nonsense. Some Nazis, or possibly even someone else, apparently somehow got hold of the Vienna radio station and sent out the news about an alleged Nazi 'putsch.'"

Another high official of the German Foreign Office commented:

"The Austrian event simply demonstrates the correctness of our German contention that Dollfuss cannot maintain himself in power, that conditions have become unbearable, that chaos prevails in Austria, and that a struggle of all against all has been going on."

The Austrian Legation received word from Vienna that there was no talk of either Chancellor Dollfuss or his cabinet resigning and that the news of the "capture" of Herr Dollfuss was a fake.

When the legation asked Vienna for an explanation of the Heimwehr appearing with machine guns before the Dollfuss offices in Vienna, the authorities replied:

"That was done by the Heimwehr for the protection of the Dollfuss Government."

Drunken Drivers Jailed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25 — Drunken drivers are finding it harder to evade punishment in Chicago's safety court, where the, are no longer being excused after paying for the damage they do. A motorist last week wanted to withdraw charges after damages to his car had been paid for, but the court refused to drop the case. Another intoxicated driver was given 30 days, in jail, and a third 10 days.

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PITTSBURGH

Industry Lends Expert On Credit Unions To People

Federal System Under C. R. Orchard to Cover Every Part of the U. S.

The credit union movement is operating in higher speed today as a result of national backing finally attained, according to Mr. Roy F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau.

For in Washington yesterday Mr. Claude R. Orchard was appointed first assistant to Mr. Herbert Emmerich, administrative assistant under the Federal Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Orchard will have direct charge of credit union organization and expansion under the FCA with all the backing of the Federal Land Bank machinery.

To Mr. Orchard, Mr. Bergengren points out, in great measure can be attributed the amazing growth of the credit union movement within the packing firm of Armour & Co. Mr. Orchard organized the 98 credit unions now existing within the company.

Officials of the Armour company have backed the work of Mr. Orchard, and yesterday lent him to the Federal Government to carry on the same credit union work in a larger and more ambitious fashion.

Under the present set-up, Mr. Bergengren said, credit unions will be organized in industry and urban centers as well as in rural communities.

Jurisdiction over credit unions, Mr. Bergengren said, it very flexible. The authority is invested in the Governor of the FCA, with Mr. Orchard in direct charge and operating with the assistance of those above him. There should be, said Mr. Bergengren, an immediate doubling of credit union organization work with still greater growth ahead. And when it is considered, be pointed out, that the rate of growth in the movement a few years ago was at the rate of 10 new credit unions a month, and that the last few months have shown 75 new members each month, something of the promise of growth can be realized.

Under the new federal law permitting credit unions to be set up in any state, under federal charter, Mr. Orchard will in effect have a free hand, Mr. Bergengren declared. As a result, he continued, he looks for a rapid development in the movement. No one but the usurers are going to kick, said Mr. Bergengren. And, in the present state of the little fellow's finances that kick won't cause much trouble.

Saratoga Men Retain Jobs

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman refused July 21 to remove three officials of Saratoga Springs and Saratoga County, who were accused by a taxpayer of failing to enforce gambling laws at the famous race track resort. The three officials were Dr. Arthur J. Leonard, Commissioner of Public Safety; Sheriff George Anderson and District Attorney John B. Smith.

Depositors Regain Bulk of Funds From Philadelphia Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—Depositors of closed banks in this area have received most of their funds since the department of banking took over the liquidation of assets, according to Dr. William D. Gordon, state secretary of banking, in a statement on the condition of banks now under his department.

Depositors of two closed banks have received 100 per cent of their money, the report states, those of two have received more than 90 per cent of their funds, while those of five have received from 80 to 89 per cent.

"Ruthless dumping of assets has been avoided," Dr. Gordon states in his report. "Amortization of loans has been permitted for worthy debtors. There have been no relentless foreclosures with a further destruction of real estate values of home owners and banks, as well as those in the possession of the secretary of banking.

"It may be added that despite the economic depression through which we have been passing, the department of banking has liquidated from assets with an appraised value of $239,099,878 sufficient to pay off bills payable, owed by banks at the time of closing, of $47,591,656," the report states.

Rail-Air Express To Link Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., July 25—The inauguration on Aug. 1 of the first international rail-air express service provides for high-speed shipping service and door-to-door delivery between 23,000 shipping points in the United States and 150 Latin-American ports served by Pan American Airways.

The new contract clears away the red tape formerly necessary in shipments from one country to another and will put Miami on the map as clearing house for Latin-American trade, officials declare.

Florida alone has 450 express agencies which will be part of the new rail-air service through Miami to every Latin-American port and country. These extensive new facilities for foreign trade involve all United States railroads and puts Miami in an important position as distribution center for trade between the Americas, declared Gov. David Sholtz upon announcement of the hook-up.

Forest Closing Looms, New Hampshire Warns

CONCORD, N. H., July 25 (AP)—A forest ban will go into effect in New Hampshire before Saturday if there are no general showers before then, the Forestry and Game Department today announced.

Forty-three fires in woods have been reported in the last few days, indicating dry conditions. So far this month there have been more than 100 fires in woods, setting an all time record for July.

Ideal of Service Stressed as Goal Of Rainbow Girls

Supreme Assembly of Order for the 'Teen' Age Meets at Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., July 25—Renewed determination to live lives of unselfed service and to carry on the highest traditions of American womanhood was the dominant thought of 4000 young women who left here recently for their homes in 35 states.

They were Rainbow Girls, who during five days had made Tacoma headquarters for the Supreme Assembly of their order. Grand worthy advisers and other high officials, from 21 grand jurisdictions, had gathered at this meeting of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls. They had been dined and entertained.

They had listened to Mr. John Hammill of Britt, Iowa, former Governor of his State and Most Worthy Grand Patron of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, an order to which most of the Rainbow Girls expect some day to belong. They had staged elaborate exemplifications of initiation work, before great banks of flowers and a background of deepest Puget Sound greenery, with cunningly arranged lighting effects making the pageant complete.

They had delighted Tacoma with their colorful parade headed by Miss Patricia Barclay of Ketchikan, Alaska, while "Princess" Morning Star of Skialook, Okla., member of the Quapaw nation of the Osge Tribe, had thrilled them with her Indian dances and her beaded buckskin costumes.

The Rev. W. Mark Sexson, founder of the order and its Supreme Recorder, told of the progress of the Rainbow Girls since their inception 12 years ago. Half a million girls between the ages of 13 and 18 have been initiated into the order, to remain until reaching the age of 20, and then to carry into their home life and Eastern Star affiliations the ideals of personal service inculcated in the Rainbow organization. Present membership of the order is some 60,000, Mr. Sexson said.

A strong faith in the inherent rightness of youth, and a deep love and appreciation of girlhood, led the founder of the order to organize the Rainbow Girls. To one who had enjoyed a distinguished career in Masonry it seemed a natural expression of his desire to aid in the leadership of youth to form an order which would instill the virtues of Masonry, an abiding faith in such American institutions as the free public schools and the Constitution, and the ideals of service.

His faith in youth has never been weakened. At the convention here Mr. Sexson said, "Youth is not likely to become enamored with what is artificial or accidental, but is in love with the real and true, for youth is reality."

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AUGUST SALES
FUR COATS—FUR TRIMMED COATS

The Manufacturer Takes a Minimum Profit

In order to keep factories working, and hundreds of men employed, manufacturers take abnormally small profit in order to sell coats to us for the August Sales.

We Take a Smaller Profit

To stimulate coat business during an otherwise dull period, we take exceptionally small profit—and provide you with values impossible throughout the year.

The Trend in Prices is Higher

Already we have had notices of prices increases on coats previously bought for the August Sales. Shrewd buyers cannot lose in buying now.

The newest fashions are in the August Sales.
The choicest furs are in the August Sales.
The Best materials are in the August Sales.
The most careful workmanship is in the August Sales.
Your August Sale Coat can be paid for by the time you are ready to wear it. You have a coat for first cool days.

Make Advance Selections Now!

FUR COATS beginning Wednesday, July 25
CLOTH COATS beginning Friday, July 27

Likewise Advance Selection Friday
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Every Piece in Stock at 10% to 50% Discounts

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fresh Eagerness Has Dispelled Fog of Gloom Covering America With Revived Hopes for Future

Talks With People, Rather Than Study of Statistics, Show General Upturn in Sentiment and Drift Toward Happier Psychology via the New Deal

America Revisited
Third of Five Articles

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It was not my intention to study statistics and to refer to charts. Anyone sitting in an office can do as much. Anyone can deduce the necessary conclusions. From those that have come under my observation it would seem that there is indeed a tide in the affairs of the American people which, taken at the flood, should lead to renewed prosperity. Not the prosperity of the peak years, which in many respects was undesirable, but nevertheless a solid restoration of reasonable conditions.

The facts and figures are readily available and they would seem to confirm the feeling of hopefulness which I encountered everywhere. They do not however concern me. My business is rather to report the impression that was produced on me by a thousand discussions of the situation.

In my journeys from North to South, from East to West, I sat at hundreds of tables and I talked on scores of trains. I met editors and lawyers, politicians and industrialists, salesmen and workers, and they willingly confided in me their views as to the future of the United States.

Pessimism: Optimism

Certainly there was gloomy speculation. There were those who pessimistically regarded the lower standards and the confusion in many sections of the economic world abroad, which cannot but affect America however much the new-found word "autarchy" is repeated. They would willingly tell me of this or that menace. They would lay stress on the general problems which are far from being solved, such as the problem of distribution, which has scarcely even been approached, and perhaps has hardly been perceived as a problem, by those who have concentrated their attention on the problem of production.

Yet with all these reservations, which have rather to do with the ultimate course of events than the immediate probabilities, it is abundantly apparent that a more optimistic note is being struck. A year ago there was alarm. Today there is a new cheerfulness. A year ago there was in many quarters a sentiment not far removed from despair. Today there is a fresh eagerness.

This is an unmistakable and a vital phenomenon which is perhaps more keenly realized by the visitor who comes to spend four or five months in the United States than by those who are in permanent residence. It is supremely worth recording. It stands out vividly as the principal psychological factor. For it was plainly apparent in the language of bankers, of manufacturers, of intellectuals; it was the leit motif of every conversation.

Not Always Concrete

It was reported to me many times that in a particular department of economic activity there was an upward movement. Sometimes, however, the optimism could not be related to a concrete improvement. I was told that in such and such a branch no more business had actually been done, but that there were signs of a beginning to get ready to begin again. In other cases there were complaints of obstacles which had been placed in the way, but they were described as obstacles which could be overcome.

Conservatively as I desire to write, the upshot of it all was encouraging. It is impossible to resist the weight of the converging evidences of recovery. Among the evidences must be placed the very inclination to question the advisability of some of the expedients of the Administration.

At first, the American people would have accepted any experiment without demur. No measure could have been too extreme to arouse real opposition. There was a kind of despair of ordinary means of getting out of the slough, and it was held that Mr. Roosevelt should have perfectly free hands. If he could do the job, well and good. He would at any rate be given the opportunity of trying. There was a self-denying ordinance of silence; no criticism which might disturb the man at the wheel was tolerated. If Mr. Roosevelt failed, he would not be able to turn upon political opponents and accuse them of having prevented him from achieving results by obstructionist tactics. No Administration ever had a harder task, but no Administration ever enjoyed such liberty of movement.

Early Psychology

That was the psychology of the early months of the New Deal. It was not altogether a happy psychology. It depended on a general sense of helplessness. So I take it as a favorable indication that there is now far more disposition to challenge some of the innovations, to examine the proposals, and even to endeavor to reverse the decisions already taken.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of what has been done, I think it healthy that there should be free discussion. It shows that nobody considers the case desperate any longer. Mr. Roosevelt himself may be in the peculiar position of losing his authority precisely in the measure that he succeeds. As things get better, there will be increasing resistance. Those who were cowed into submission by the prospect of disaster are now raising their heads. As the emergency becomes less obvious, justification for the employment of unfamiliar economic mechanism appears to diminish.

It would be strange were there no weak places in the policies of the Government. Naturally they exist and they are now being pointed out. Big business questions the theories—so far as they can be ascertained—on which Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers have proceeded. The little man complains that he is being crushed under his obligations of the codes. Labor troubles have recently been multiplied. The party men, the economists, the publicists, are resuming their normal activities which comport a considerable amount of criticism. Far from looking on this as a tendency which is to be deprecated, I think it denotes a vigorous reaction against the morbid inaction imposed by depressing circumstances.

Behind the Hand

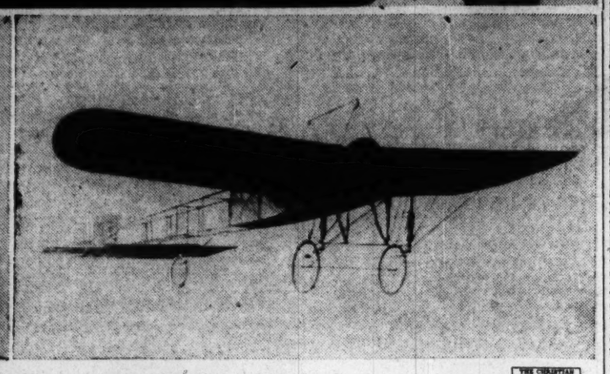
For when I began my tour I quickly discovered that there was a remarkable discrepancy between private and public opinion. Secretly, men were not altogether convinced of what they were saying aloud. I would be asked for my opinion, which I declined to give on the ground that I was only a visitor. "My views would not be your views," I said. It was a conversational gambit which always brought the eager reply, "Oh, but they are!" I realized that, almost in the mood of conspirators, people wanted me to express doubts which they did not wish to express themselves. Now such a divorce between thought and speech, which I found in many quarters, was surely dangerous. Sooner or later thought jumps through paper screens.

Therefore, even though much criticism is unfair and unfounded, I prefer for my part the revival of ordinary disputation which has been marked in recent months. It is a token of the belief that we are getting out of the wood and that daylight is ahead.

Nobody with whom I talked, however, expected or wanted to get back to the years in which gambling in finances, sweating in industry, profiteering in commerce, unrestrained and perilous, prevailed.

There may be features of the New Deal which are unacceptable, but the need of a New Deal is recognized. The good of all must henceforward be the objective.

Looking Back to Bleriot's Triumph



Upper and lower left, Acme P & A. Lower right, by Permission of the New International

England and France Mark Aviation Milestone

Upper: Ceremonies at the Celebration of the Anniversary Held Recently at Buc, Near Versailles. Lord Londonderry, British Air Minister, Speaking, at Left; Louis Bleriot, Extreme Right, and Standing Next to Him, President Lebrun of France. Lower: Bleriot Ready for the Historic Takeoff a Quarter of a Century Ago. Lower Right: Bleriot's Monoplane.

Bleriot's Flight Over Channel Marked By French and British

Powerful Air Fleets Swoop in Tribute to Plane and Pilot That Made First Crossing 25 Years Ago; Fliers Drop Floral 'Bombs'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 25—A quarter of a century's progress in man's conquest of the air was strikingly symbolized at the celebrations today of the 25th anniversary of the first flight across the English Channel by a heavier-than-air machine.

Scores of bombing planes—modern mammoths of the air—and squadrons of the swiftest streamlined aircraft of today dropped, not bombs, but bouquets of roses on the frail little monoplane in which Louis Blériot first spanned the 21 miles of water between Calais and Dover, on July 25, 1909.

France and England recently joined in rendering homage at the little aerodrome of Buc, near Paris to M. Louis Blériot who, to use his own words, was the first "to unite France and England by a bridge of air." Lord Londonderry, British Secretary of State for Air, and Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador to Paris were present at the ceremonies as well as President Lebrun, and General Denain, French Minister of the Air, while in the air above a squadron of the latest fighting planes of the Royal Air Force and a number of the newest French machines saluted France's pioneer pilot.

Great though it was as an aeronautical achievement, Blériot's bridging of the channel by air had an even more startling effect for Britain suddenly found its traditional sea-bound seclusion wiped out by Blériot's triumph. Henceforth, England felt the need for keeping a defending eye cocked toward the air. Huge air forces have grown up today on both sides of the channel whose dimensions so suddenly shrank under the teetering wings of the Frenchman's venturesome monoplane.

Strangely enough, it was a British newspaper which inspired that thrilling "invasion" 25 years ago today. The London Daily Mail's prize of £5000 was the offer which lured Louis Blériot to the coast at Calais in the early hours of that historic morning.

One of the conditions of the attempt was that it should be made between the hours of sunrise and sunset. M. Bleriot was on hand early. He was dressed heavily, with wool and tweed bulging under his overalls. At 4:30 o'clock Bleriot was ready, his Anzani engine warming up smoothly. Five minutes later he gave the signad and took off. It was at Les Barraques, three miles from Calais, that his plane careened skyward.

Here is Bleriot's account given that same day:

"In an instant I am in the air, my engine making 1200 revolutions, almost its highest speed, in order that I may get quickly over telegraph wires along the edge of the cliff."

The sea is rough and the French escort, the torpedo boat Escopette, races at 26 knots in the direction the speeding monoplane is taking toward England.

"I turn my head," he explains, "to see whether I am proceeding in the right direction. I am amazed. There is nothing to be seen. Neither the torpedo boat, nor France, nor England."

On he went for another 10 minutes, then the welcome chalk cliffs of Dover, Eng., loomed out ahead. He came down with a bump behind Dover Castle. The prize was his.

The little Anzani-engined monoplane Blériot IX, which was the first to fly the Channel, had been brought especially from its resting place in the French Museum of Arts and Crafts, still exactly as it was on that July day 25 years ago.

Taking off from the beach at Calais, M. Blériot, after years of arduous preparation, flew across the narrow stretch of water and landed on the fields above the Dover cliffs some 45 minutes after his departure. A monument has now been erected to mark the historic site.

Lions Clubs Indorse Universal Fingerprinting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 25—Lions International, in annual convention here last week indorsed the movement to establish a system of universal registration by fingerprinting.

The resolution asked that all nations of the world fingerprint their residents at birth and that these fingerprints be made available to police officers of all lands as a weapon against crime.

Fearon Asks Lehman To help Distribute Milk to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25—With a view to facilitating the distribution of fresh milk to needy children under the provisions of the Fearon bill passed at the regular session of the Legislature, Sen. George R. Fearon (R.), of Syracuse, today requested Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to send a message to the Legislature making it possible to amend the law at the extraordinary session to do away with unnecessary red tape.

The Fearon bill allocated $1,500,000 of bond issue money for the purpose of distributing milk to children whose families were not financially able to buy it.

The amendments were drafted by Mr. Henry Epstein, solicitor-general and counsel to the Administration. Among other things, they provide that public welfare commissioners may certify to the need of children for milk on a recommendation of school teachers and other competent persons. They provide that milk may be given to children in their home, and they enlarge the power of the Administration to designate agencies for distribution.

They also provide that milk may be distributed to nursing mothers and broaden the definition of needy children so that no legal technicality could prevent an undernourished child from benefiting from the act.

Machine Gunners Rob Bank

OXFORD, Kan., July 24 (AP)—Four machine gunners robbed the Oxford bank here at 8:30 a. m. today of an unascertained amount of money and fled with five hostages. Mr. Homer Jester, cashier of the bank, and one of the bandits were wounded by vigilantes' shotgun fire as the robbers climbed into their car.

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Single rooms $2; double $3. Special rates by the week.
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Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.

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It's Here... the Six-16 KODAK f.4.5
Makes you master of light and action

GOOD looks, speed, and simplicity characterize this 1934 *improved* Eastman model. It's splendidly equipped—Kodak Anastigmat f.4.5 lens and 1/250 Compur shutter—for cloudy day picture-taking, for Photoflood snapshots indoors at night, and for fast action "shots."
Other features: eye-level finder, built-in self timer, real leather covering. Priced reasonably, equipment considered. Be sure to see this new camera.
Picture Size: 2½ x 4¼. The Six-16 f.4.5 is $40; or, with f.6.3 lens and Diodak shutter, $20.
EASTMAN KODAK STORES
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ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NRA CODE
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

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GOOD CANDY... For all the Family
CELLO-WRAPT ½ LB. TRAYS

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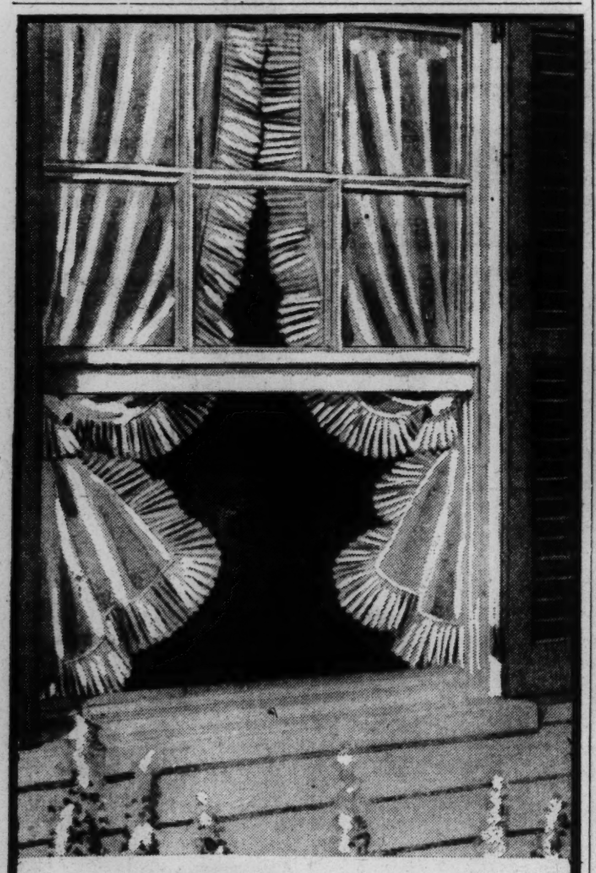
AT YOUR DEALER'S


1.95 is a really special price for ruffled organdy curtains that are guaranteed sun and tub fast—with permanent finish. That means an extra long life for your curtains, with their crispness retained, and the colors bright and true. You may have a fluted or gathered ruffle, and a choice of white, ecru, gold, peach, blue, green, rose or orchid. Priscilla tops, ready to hang, 2¼ yards long, 33 inches wide.
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WOMEN'S SHOES
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White . . . Blue . . . Brown . . . Black . . . the very colors you seek—in the type of shoes you enjoy wearing. The season's designs, reflecting quality of material and workmanship in their smartness—and you'll pay far less than is usual for shoes of traditional Hanan Quality.
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Elaborate treatment unnecessary when you use a soap that's really fine
I'M ALL primped up to go places. Yet would you believe it...I'm ready half an hour before HE's due to ring the bell!
But this time a month ago HE would have been waiting—waiting while I still made frantic passes at my complexion, trying to make it look respectable.
But that was before I tried Roger & Gallet Soap. Marvelous, the way it takes the *complex* out of complexion care. Really there's nothing else you need to use to keep your skin clear, smooth and divinely soft.
It not only saves your face when you're dashing from date to date, but it saves your money too. Everyone thinks you use expensive creams and lotions but you and your pocketbook know differently.

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ROGER & GALLET TOILET SOAP

Company Union Issue Fought By Labor in Favor of Crafts Independently Represented

(Continued from Page 1)

plan as described in a pamphlet by the National Association of Manufacturers provides that each department of a plant shall have one or more employee representatives according to its size, and that these shall meet with the management in a works council.

There, under one plan, all questions that arise are freely discussed but decision is reserved to the management after consideration of the employees' point of view. It may be doubted whether this fills the requirements of "collective bargaining."

Under another plan, disputes may be settled by a vote of the joint council and provision may be made for arbitration of matters on which workers and management are directly divided. Such a vote or an agreement with the works council is more in the nature of a contract such as collective bargaining contemplates.

One important merit and justification of the employee representation plan in the view of employers is that it permits an executive to deal directly and solely with his own employees, without outside pressure upon either himself or his employees and without the risk of being penalized by a strike over conditions existing in some other company's plant. In fact, it is often asserted as a right that an employer should be able to deal with his own employees alone.

Getting Around the Boss

Undoubtedly, there is warrant for this in some cases. The trouble is that some employers do not take kindly to suggestions as to the conduct of their business, and may discharge or discriminate against the man who speaks out about a grievance in behalf of his fellow employees.

This is part of the history of the origin of the independent trade union movement and of walking delegates or, more modernly, business agents. When men had a particularly truculent boss to deal with they preferred not to put their own heads under the ax but to call in some outsider whom the boss couldn't fire to state their case for them as a unit.

There may be similar reasons for indirect dealing, just as a litigant has a right to be represented by counsel in court, down to the present day. A large section of the cases heard or pending before the national and regional labor boards have to do with discharge of workers allegedly on account of union activity.

A. F. of L. on Craft Basis

The majority of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are organized on what is called the craft basis—that is, all the workers of one skilled or specialized occupation, such as electricians, hatters, sheet metal workers, printers or longshoremen, so far as they can be enlisted are organized into one union, however many shops they may work in.

There are a few exceptions, such as the Mine Workers' Union, the recently affiliated Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the new automobile workers' union, these being industrial or vertical type unions which take in employees all up and down the structure of an industry.

Partly in consequence of the development by crafts it has often been charged that the American Federation of Labor represents and is concerned for only a few upper layers of labor, the fairly well educated groups which can command a semi-monopoly price for their specialized skills.

Not Easy to Handle

True it is that the dues-paying membership of trade unions, taken at the more liberal estimates, constitutes only about one-ninth of the 45,000,000 persons shown as gainfully occupied (omitting the professions and public service) in the 1930 census.

Large numbers of these are in agriculture, clerical work, domestic service, trade or mass production industries which are but little unionized or else they are simply members of the large body of common or unskilled labor which has traditionally been too bulky and ooze-like for the grasp of the labor organizer.

The attitude of organized labor, however, is that there is no lack of interest on its part in the welfare of the great inarticulate mass of workers, but that the recipe for labor welfare is one of self-help and that to this end the methods of unionism and in most instances the rolls of union membership are open to all occupations and individuals who will avail themselves of them.

The attractiveness of this invitation, of course, will depend in considerable measure on the ability, judgment and reputation for integrity of the leadership of existing labor unions, local and national.

There is widespread criticism even among close friends of labor in Washington and elsewhere regarding alleged vacillation and lack of vigor and progressives in the leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

Dark Cloud in Clear Sky

While the honesty of this central group is conceded, there have been ugly charges in certain localities in the construction, motion picture and other industries that some unions were being used by their officials for purposes of extortion and racketeering or to provide simply a soft job.

One merit at least which the independent labor union has is that by including members from all or various plants in an industry it operates to standardize wages throughout its craft. There is no question but that what is a reasonable wage in one factory depends somewhat on what is being paid for similar work in another factory in the next town. And the maintenance of a reasonable wage in one factory depends somewhat on its maintenance in the other.

In this respect, however plausible the argument for employers' dealing only with their own employees, the company union is too narrow for effective bargaining.

Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard University has pointed out that the average laborer's lack of information as to how well he could do if he left his present job is a very real impediment to the free flow of labor upon which demand-and-supply economists theorize.

Each Has Its Disadvantages

But if the company union is too narrow horizontally, the craft union is probably too narrow in the up-and-down direction. A highly integrated industry of today must employ several crafts, making separate contracts with each one, and often there are "jurisdictional" disputes as to whether a certain task belongs to one craft and its union or to another.

Hence there is frequent advocacy of the vertical or industrial type of union which would include workers of all crafts and grades throughout an industry, such as, for example, the automobile or the local mining industry. This would have the recommendation that it would provide a bargaining unit of the same extent as the employers' association which the NRA codes contemplate in an industry.

It may have its difficulties, such as the maintenance of standards of craft skills, but it is apparently the direction in which labor organization is being forced by the logic of events.

The irony of it is that if the old-line unions of the American Federation do not move more quickly in this direction, the industrial or vertical unions may come about as an outgrowth of company unions.

More than one organization starting as a company union has turned into or affiliated with an independent trade union. Once the employee representatives of two or three large plants in the same industry get together to compare rates and working conditions the eventual result is pretty likely to be a general union of the industrial type.

All this, however, leaves out of account the very large, perhaps unrecognizedly large, proportion of employment—40 per cent in the Industrial Conference Board questionnaire—which still takes place without benefit of labor organization by the method which the lawyers call individual contract.

In a realistic sense, of course, such hiring does not represent bargaining at all but means the posting of a wage by an employer on a "take it or leave it" basis, and the laborer takes it or leaves it not merely according to the fairness of the wage but according to the general economic pressure of the moment.

Pilot Army's Air Armada to Alaska

Wide World **Officer Personnel of Bombing Squadron Which Started From Washington**

Front Row, Left to Right—Capt. John D. Corkville, Capt. H. M. McClelland, Capt. Ray A. Dunn, Capt. Westside T. Larson, Lieut. Ralph A. Snavely and Lieut. N. F. Twining, Lieut. John S. Mills and Lieut. Hez McClellan, Alternates. Standing, Left to Right—Lieut. Lawrence J. Carr, Lieut. Charles H. Howard, Maj. M. C. Grow, Maj. Hugh J. Knerr, Commander of Second Flight; Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of Expedition; Maj. Ralph Royce, Commander of Third Flight; Lieut. John S. Griffiths, Lieut. Leonard F. Harman.

Majority Power In Labor Cases Up For Decision

Control of Bargaining Is Raised as Issue By Buffalo Plant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Authority of the new National Labor Relations Board to designate a majority union group as the exclusive bargaining agent for a body of employees, some of whom have expressed a preference for another organization, is at issue in a case which was heard and taken under advisement by the board yesterday.

The case is an appeal from a ruling by the Buffalo, N. Y., regional labor board on March 21 that the Houde Engineering Company, manufacturers of automobile shock absorbers, should deal only with officials of the United Automobile Workers Union. This union had won, by 1105 to 674, an election in contest with the Houde Welfare Athletic Association. The company has continued to meet with both groups.

Provision for exclusive bargaining by the majority group in an industry was a feature of the original Wagner bill in the Senate last spring for settlement of industrial disputes. The Walsh Committee substitute for it proposed that the Labor Board have power to order this at its discretion. The act finally passed establishing the National Labor Relations Board left the point not explicitly covered. The Houde case is the first to raise it before this board.

Strikers at Stockyards Help to Save Livestock

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—With no settlement reached in the stockyards strike here, and the yards filled with a greater than normal number of cattle, the Government and commission men and packers were working at white heat today to clear all their cattle into the slaughtering rooms or elsewhere before closing time.

Refusing to work, the union workers gave the Government and commission men and packers keys to the pens and told them to go ahead and do what they could before the close of the day, at which time they threatened to picket the pens and scales and prevent further activity.

Meanwhile, it was declared on good authority that reports of suffering among the cattle were being greatly exaggerated, and that the deaths were not much greater than usual in extremely hot weather. The Government has thousands of cattle in the yards which it has been bringing in from drought areas. Meanwhile this activity has been stopped.

No new shipments are being received from any sources and the world's largest stockyards face complete stoppage of activity unless a union settlement is reached.

The Government with its own workers appears to be best able to cope with the situation and give proper care to its cattle.

Behind closed doors efforts were reported to be under way to effect some kind of a settlement between the unions and the employers, but no definite progress has been announced.

Strikers Balk Attempt To Move Alabama Goods

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 25 (AP)—The Alabama textile strike which union leaders claim has taken 24,000 workers from their looms remained in effect today with another flare-up of violence reported at Florence.

An attempt by Florence police and railway detectives to move a carload of knitted goods from the closed Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mills was abandoned last night when pickets swarmed over the track in protest.

Employees of the Erwin Manufacturing Company knitting mill here voted last night to remain on strike by a margin of 92 to 2. The mill employs approximately 250.

Phone Officials Back New Cuban Wire Strike

HAVANA, July 25 (AP)—A new strike by 1100 employees of the Cuban Telephone Company tied up service throughout the island today. A spokesman for old strike leaders said the present strike was sponsored by telephone officials. Both the new employees and company officials object to the return to work of about 100 former strikers who have been accused of sabotage.

Oil Strikers in Mêlée

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—Two strikers at the Girard Point plant of the Gulf Refining Company were seriously injured and nearly a score of other men received minor bruises in a skirmish yesterday between strikers, workers, and pickets.

The company officials, meanwhile, replied to the Petroleum Labor Policy Board's recommendation that they reemploy all strikers, describing the board's stand as "untenable."

Quiet Is Restored in Butte

BUTTE, Mont., July 25 (AP)—Quiet was restored in Butte today after dynamiting, fires and rock throwing during the past few days in the strike of 4000 copper miners.

A delegation representing the mine, and the smeltermen, accompanied by Representative Joseph P. Monaghan, conferred in Helena with Gov. Frank H. Cooney. The trend of their discussions was not learned.

English Couple Cross Andes on Horseback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mr. Hugh Cuthbertson, English clergyman, chaplain of Concepcion (Chile), and Mrs. Cuthbertson performed the uncommon feat of crossing the Andean mountain range on horseback.

The chaplain declared that the most trying feature of the crossing was "red tape" on the mountain frontier. They were delayed two days because they had no passports for their horses and on another occasion had to ride back a hundred miles for a two-cent stamp which the frontier authorities were unable to supply.

Army Fliers Reach Alaskan Objective On Training Trip

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 25 (AP)—Completing a training flight of almost 4000 miles across the United States and Canada from Washington, D. C., 10 bombers of the United States Army Air Corps swooped down on Weeks Field here yesterday.

The planes left Washington, July 19. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Arnold, commanding officer at March Field, Riverside, Calif., the expedition made stops at Dayton, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Prince George, B. C., and White Horse, Y. T.

Perfect coördination between the Air Corps and the Army Signal Corps was demonstrated, with stations of the Signal Corps' extensive chain in Alaska in constant communcation during the latter stages of the flight.

The expedition spent the night at White Horse, and came down the broad stretches of the Yukon River before striking into the heart of interior Alaska.

After a rest here and possible exploratory flights as far westward as Nome, the expedition is to return to the United States by way of the Pacific coast.

New Sky Roof Found 1000 Miles Overhead

A new sky-roof has been discovered.

Harvard research workers, Mr. Harry R. Mimno, Mr. Pao H. Wang and Mr. Paul B. King, experimenting with radio signals, find that approximately 1000 miles overhead there is a "refracting region" from which these signals rebound to earth. Previously the greatest height of such layers was around 500 miles, with the average ranging between 100 and 200 miles.

The suggestion as stated in the British scientific journal, "Nature," implies a far greater range for the earth's atmosphere than formerly ascribed and may mean that extremely rarefied air extends upward nearly 1000 miles. Signals sent out from the Harvard experiment station are accurately timed in departure and return. By computing the number of miles they could travel in the intervening time, the height of the reflecting layer can be determined. Experiments now cover 11,000 hours.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, July 28, Aug. 11 and 25, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:15-4:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m,

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Pacific Coast Strikers Vote To Accept Federal Mediation

(Continued from Page 1)

maritime unions, in order to give the seamen an opportunity to select their representatives to engage in collective bargaining with the steamship firms. If these negotiations are not successful within 30 days, the case of the seamen will go to arbitration.

There are many details of procedure to be ironed out before all water-front strikes can be terminated officially, but with a strong will toward peace, there seem to be no serious obstacles. For one thing, the maritime unions pledged to each other during the heat of the strike that the men of one would not return to work until the grievances of all had been adjusted, thus strengthening the strike weapon through solidarity.

The longshoremen at this port have discussed the feasibility of securing a release from this promise, rather than to permit strike-breakers to continue the rapid unloading of the many ships which for more than a month have been gathering at anchor in San Francisco Bay.

One Issue Still Hot

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association at this port have asked that the control of hiring halls—one of the most bitterly fought issues of the strike—be shared jointly by themselves and shipping firms pending the outcome of arbitration.

A more vexatious concerns what disposition shall be made of strike-breakers during arbitration.

In San Francisco, and some of the northwest ports where the tie-up of shipping has been virtually complete during the strike, this is not so important, but in Los Angeles there is a strong reluctance to dismiss summarily the large corps of waterfront workers who have operated the port during the strike, and enabled the city to handle not only most of its normal cargoes, but many which ordinarily would have passed through other ports of the Pacific.

With a strong "back to work" trend in the air, however, it is believed that strikers will be given their old jobs in most instances without discrimination.

In support of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's contention that the Pacific coast maritime strike never would have occurred had the shipping code been in effect, both union men and shippers joined yesterday in declaring for immediate effectiveness of the labor section of the so-called lost code.

Prominent shipowners reported they wired Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, a week ago urging that this Article 5 be made operative in order to avoid the possibility of future waterfront strikes.

Minneapolis Strikers And Employers Fail To Agree to Peace Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25—It looked like war to the finish in the Minneapolis truck strike today.

After eight days of bitter struggle, the climax of which was the wounding of 48 pickets and bystanders by police gunfire, both operators and strikers were deadlocked with one or both sides refusing to accept a peace plan offered by the Rev. Francis J. Haas, federal mediator rushed here by plane last week by the Federal Labor Board.

Failure of a conference between Mayor A. G. Bainbridge, Governor Floyd B. Olson, the Rev. Mr. Haas and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, another federal conciliator, late Monday to agree on a truce pointed to a fight to the finish. Following this meeting, held at the summer home of the Mayor at Lake Minnetonka, the Mayor stated that police convoys would be used again to move trucks.

The Governor has threatened martial law. It looked today as though military rule was to be a fact. There have been hints that should martial law be declared the strikers would be hired by the military to drive the 3000 trucks normally operated. The State would pay the drivers and would in turn collect from the owners of the trucks.

The city is practically an armed camp. Three hundred national guardsmen were moved into the loop district Tuesday, augmenting 100 others stationed there for several days. One hundred policemen and 25 squad cars were concentrated in the same area.

Three thousand five hundred other troops were held in readiness in temporary camp at the state fair grounds at the outskirts of the city. All troops are completely equipped with rifles, machine guns and gas.

The movement of additional troops into the Loop Tuesday was occasioned by anticipation of possible violence following the funeral for Henry Ness, a strike picket slain in the Friday riot. No disturbance materialized. The funeral attracted thousands who lined the streets for blocks near the chapel on the near south side. Following the services, the strikers and their friends moved in parade fashion to strike headquarters, where they were addressed by their leaders and exhorted to maintain the strike until victorious.

Trial of the first four of the score of pickets arrested after the riot last Friday ended in acquittal late Tuesday afternoon. They were found not guilty of disorderly conduct by Municipal Judge White.

Another development was the entrance of the Civic and Commerce Association into the dispute. A letter from Mr. H. J. Miller, president of the association, to Mayor Bainbridge commended him for his "wisdom and courage in endeavoring to maintain law and order and to keep the streets of our city open for their proper uses."

Mr. Miller's letter continued: "Our citizens cannot help but admire the bravery of our police force and we earnestly recommend to all citizens and public officials continued support of our law-enforcement agencies."

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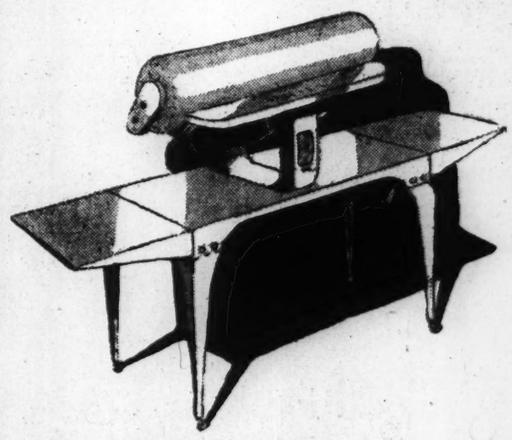

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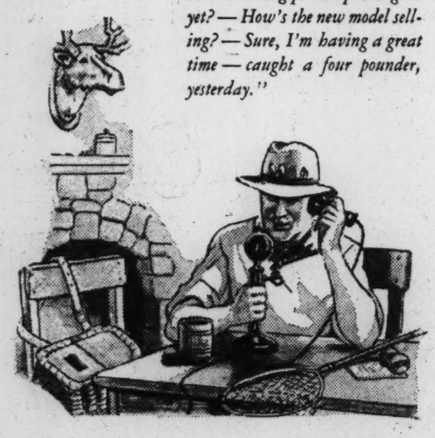

MANY men make occasional telephone calls to their offices during vacation, just to keep in touch. Such calls, being brief and to the point, don't interfere with vacation schedules, but serve as an admirable check. With times and conditions uncertain, they are bound to help one's peace of mind, and they might turn out to be a wise precaution.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m. from

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A PARADISE FOR VACATIONISTS

The Home Forum

A Man of Many Parts

A CENTENARY is always a welcome opportunity; and recently I have been renewing an acquaintance of both profit and delight with Samuel Taylor Coleridge. As we all know, he wrote "The Ancient Mariner," he wrote "Kubla Khan" and he wrote "Christabel," the most magical triad of poems that any man, within one year, has ever conceived. The word "magical" is here no vague critical compliment. Coleridge's matter is concrete and often familiar enough—we remember how

"The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky"—

was seen by Dorothy Wordsworth in Somerset as well as in the country of Christabel's father—but in his verse it is constantly transmuted to pure and insubstantial witchery. Listening to an Æolian harp that hung in one window of his cottage, he hears:

"Such a soft floating witchery of sound
As twilight Elfins make, when they at eve
Voyage on gentle gales from Fairy-land,
Where melodies round honey-dropping flowers,
Footless and wild, like birds of Paradise,
Nor pause nor perch, hovering on untam'd wing."

It would be an agreeable task to linger among these "minor" poems, quoting line after line of beauty that is all too little known, and then to linger even longer over their details—to follow Professor John Livingston Lowes as he comments, for instance, on the footlessness of birds of Paradise.

But criticism can become so deeply enthralled with the poetry as altogether to neglect the poet: and, as Wordsworth wrote in the preface to "Lyrical Ballads,' where "The Ancient Mariner" and other of Coleridge's poems first appeared, "What is a Poet? . . . He is a man, speaking to men. . . ." As philosopher, scholar, critic, journalist, dramatist, politician, even too as soldier and as dandy—during his first year at Cambridge he bought himself a swanskin waistcoat—the range of Coleridge's activities was far wider than that of the average man of his own or any other time. Shelley's description:—

"he who sits obscure
In the exceeding luster and the pure
Intense irradiation of a mind
. . . with its own internal lightning blind"

is true poetry, but a wholly inadequate description of the man.

Coleridge's scholarly training began first. His father would discuss with this youngest of the thirteen children whatever subjects, the wonders of astronomy, the reformation of Latin grammar, the problems presented by the Book of Job, were uppermost in his own thoughts. The boy read omnivorously, too, fairy tales, and travels, and history; poetry and philosophy, English, Greek, Latin and German, later French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew and more languages still; and always what he read was to him as real as, and much more important than the things of the tangible world. On a holiday from Christ's Hospital he was walking along the streets of London, waving his arms about so recklessly that at last they struck against a coat pocket. Its owner was on the alert, and roundly accused the boy of thieving. More astonished than indignant, Coleridge denied the charge, explaining that he had been thinking of Leander's swim across the Hellespont. As far as we know, Coleridge could not swim at all, but his imaginative pleasure was then all the more keen; and those who think of him as supremely unathletic may well be reminded of the following extract from a letter written at Ramsgate in 1819: "This morning I bathed and I now am still better, having had a glorious tumble in the waves, though the water is still not cold enough for my liking."

Fruits of this scholarship were several series of subscription lectures on subjects, for the most part philosophical and literary. There was no circumstance that could daunt Coleridge, though, and Mr. Gillman, in whose house he lived for sixteen years, describes one invitation lecture when, not knowing what the subject was to be until the introducer announced it, Coleridge spoke dazzlingly for an hour and a half. His literary criticism, particularly that of Shakespeare, is extremely interesting historically. How significant it is that Dr. Johnson had made excuses for much in Shakespeare since "the rules of the ancients were then known to few!" Coleridge, it has been said, "set the sun in heaven"; he is the first critic of distinction to soak himself in each play individually, alive to the function of a single word, as he comments, for instance, on "the credibilizing effect" of *again* at the opening of "Hamlet"—"What, has this thing appeared *again* tonight?" Reading in a way that is really to re-create his author, Coleridge is further constantly creating some fresh beauty in his own remarks. Thus he writes of Ariel: "In air he lives, from air he derives his being, in air he acts; all his colours and properties seem to have been obtained from the rainbow and the skies. There is nothing about Ariel that cannot be conceived to exist either at sunrise or at sunset: hence all that belongs to Ariel belongs to the delight the mind is capable of receiving from the most lovely external appearances."

* * *

At Cambridge, Coleridge won a gold medal for a Greek ode on the Slave Trade; he belonged to a jovial literary society whose members being by chance in a coffee house, would promptly hold a meeting; but by the end of his university career, politica, interests had become dominant. The scheme of Pantisocracy, when twelve young couples were to settle an ideal community on the banks of the Susquehanna, though justified to some extent by the hopeful exuberance of the time, does not reveal them at their most practical. Later, however, he did much political work for the Morning Post, whose proprietor was to declare that, if only Coleridge had written with regularity, he would have taken him into partnership: "to write the leading paragraph of a newspaper I would prefer him to Mackintosh, Burke, or any man I ever heard of"; while his "articles of September and October, 1802, contrasting the state of France under Napoleon with that of Rome under the first Cæsars, nearly involved his incarceration when afterwards sojourning in Italy."

Less spectacular, but similarly all too little known, is the support which he rendered Peel early in 1818. The politician was introducing a bill to shorten the monstrously long hours of children's labor in cotton factories; some manufacturers were stubborn in opposition and public opinion was insufficiently focused upon the measure. Within one week Coleridge wrote two indignant, persuasive, closely reasoned pamphlets; they circulated like wildfire, and the bill was finally carried with triumph.

* * *

Both generally, and in particular, Coleridge was devoted to children. After frightening tales had been told downstairs, little Sara Coleridge was found in bed sobbing and terrified. Uncle Robert Southey laughed heartily; her father brought up a night light. All through his own life he longed, how intensely has hardly been realized, serenely and confidently to love and to be loved. Thus it is not surprising to find him laying it down that: "In the education of children, love is first to be instilled, and out of love obedience is to be educed."

One wishes that there were a record of a child's meeting with Coleridge, but perhaps the very childlikeness that was in his own profound and original outlook would in a grown-up, when allied to his vast learning, have disconcerted a child. A few of his visitors, unable to perceive the swiftness and erudition that lay behind the guiding associations of his conversation, complained of obscurity; and Emerson, longing to pour out his own youthful ideas, was annoyed that the conversation was taken out of his power, and that Coleridge, certainly tactlessly, declaimed against the Unitarians. But the majority who listened to his glorious conversation — "glorious" is an epithet that one can hardly withhold, picking it up from Lamb who sent "love to your father and mother and glorious S. T. C."—echoed C. R. Leslie, the Royal Academician, who found that "his eloquence threw a new and beautiful light on most subjects, and when he was beyond my comprehension the melody of his voice and the impressiveness of his manner held me a willing listener."

Coleridge did not confine himself, though, to the sublime; his sense of the ridiculous was almost unfailing, and he could pun with as little conscience as could Charles Lamb himself. He was intensely interested in language itself as well as in literature, and he had the rare ability to coin words that are really valuable to it. A higgledy-piggledy gleaning from those that have since been generally adopted yields: "pessimistic," "dynamic," "self-conscious," "psychology," "Elizabethan," and in Chapter VII of that rich and fascinating volume, "Biographia Literaria," he explains that, finding no other expression meet for his purpose, "I have therefore hazarded the word *intensify:* though I confess it sounds uncouth to my own ear." While he can often hit off a character in a vivid phrase: "an almost unalphabeted but sensible woman" he calls Harriet Macklin, the maid-servant who for many years attended on him.

How can one summarize any consideration of this man of many parts? It is better, rather, to urge on the reader to taste and to study for himself with the certain promise that he will never regret any degree of familiarity. If he needs better testimony than mine, let him remember that Lamb wrote: "He was my fifty years old friend without a dissension. Never saw I his likeness, nor probably the world can see again."

BARBARA SILVER.

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By Courtesy of the Gothenburg Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"At Sea": From an Oil Painting by Albert Edelfelt, in the Art Gallery, Gothenburg Museum

ALBERT EDELFELT was born in Finland, but was by birth a Swede. At Helsingfors University he began to study philology, but abandoned it to take up the study of painting. In 1872 he exhibited his two paintings which first aroused attention, and in the following year he was awarded a state grant to study at the Academy in Antwerp. After a year's study there he gained a prize from the Academy for a painting. He then moved to Paris to study at the École des Beaux Arts. After a few years' study he traveled to Italy and went to visit his home in Finland, after which he returned to Paris to take up his studies as a historical painter.

The summer of 1879 he spent in Finland, in the archipelago, and there he painted a picture of a fishing village. From that time on Edelfelt began to paint pictures of agricultural life and other outdoor subjects. The canvas "At Sea" belongs to this period, and was executed in 1883. It is a charming picture of a young girl, calm, serious and unafraid, sitting ready to give a helping hand, quite at home in the tumbling waters. Her serene expression gives a sense of peace. The fisherman is also a fine type.

Edelfelt's open-air painting did not altogether please his countrymen who had hoped to see him become their great historical painter. Nevertheless he did some excellent paintings of the Finnish people and of the country.

Moments Musical

Leopold Godowsky

(This is the tenth of a series of articles which appear each Wednesday upon The Home Forum Page.)

ALL musicians and the musical public know Godowsky as a pianist, but comparatively few know him as a composer. All too few programs contain his works—much to my regret. Perhaps pianists feel they are not technically equipped to perform them.

I asked Godowsky in Paris two years ago why he wrote such terribly difficult music. He said: "My music is not difficult when you *think* it," and proceeded to show me by playing to me *The Garden at Buitenzorg*, from his *Java Suite*. How easy it seemed under his master touch! Then he showed me the *Gamelan*, from the same suite.

While he and Madame Godowsky were in Java one of the rulers of the island invited them to his estate. Godowsky told me that over three hundred musicians comprised the rajah's private orchestra, or *gamelan*, I feel that Godowsky has given a perfect presentation on the piano of such a musical performance.

I have never been in Java, but I have heard large Russian balalaika orchestras, small Turkish and Hindu orchestras, and I have been in the South Sea islands and heard exotic music there produced from weird instruments. Once when I was lunching at the legation in Paris with Prince Amoradhat Kridakara, the Siamese minister to France, and his two charming daughters, they played two gramophone records made by a Siamese orchestra to entertain me. When I told His Excellency that the music seemed very weird to me, he remarked: "In my country we do not really like the Western music. When a *prima donna* comes to sing, we go to hear her, but we call it 'cat yowling.'" If you have ever heard a Siamese cat yowl (I have, for I own one), you can understand what our music must sound like to an Oriental.

The instruments used in these (to us) curious orchestras are queer-shaped percussion instruments of metal, wood and bamboo, all sizes and sorts of gongs, pans, drums shaped like barrels, zithers, chimes, sounding-boards, guitars and lutes. The sound is enchanting, as they go on and on and on in a vague, mysterious way, the accents sharp, the pianissimos ethereal, the forzandos and accelerandos progressing to a barbaric climax, creating an atmosphere Oriental and exotic, often fading out and coming slowly to a complete stop.

The Chattering Monkeys at the Sacred Lake of Wendit, and the *Wayang Purwa* (Puppet Shadow Plays) are from the same *Tonal Journeys*, as Godowsky calls this suite.

Godowsky is a great composer, musician, pianist. See his whole library and choose ye! But do not forget that fascinating Vienna waltz, *Alt Wien* (Old Vienna), or the transcription for piano of Robert Schumann's famous song, with words by Heine, *"Du bist wie eine Blume."*

SONYA MICHELL.

Tanka

Without even a sill
Wherein to plant,
My wife is counting her
Spring flower seeds.

—TESSIN GENGO, in "To One Who Mourns at the Death of the Emperor." Translated by KIKU GENGO. (New York: Pilgrim House.)

RESOLVIENDO NUESTROS PROBLEMAS DE NEGOCIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN ALGUNA ocasión u otra habrá problemas que resolver en las actividades diarias de todos nosotros, y es sólo por el pensar correcto que éstos se pueden resolver de una manera satisfactoria. En la música se produce la armonía por medio de ciertas reglas fundamentales acerca de las relaciones entre las notas. En las matemáticas calculamos a base de reglas exactas, paso por paso, hasta que los problemas se hayan resuelto correctamente.

Hay una Ciencia exacta por medio de la cual también nuestros problemas diarios pueden resolverse ordenada y armoniosamente. Ésta es la Ciencia Cristiana, la Ciencia del pensar correcto. El pensar correcto es el pensar bueno. Nuestro pensar es bueno, cuando pensamos desde el punto de vista de Dios que es el bien infinito; entonces pensamos de una manera correcta. Cuando en nuestros negocios hablamos con Dios, andamos con Él, confiamos en Él en todo lo que hagamos, entonces elevamos nuestros negocios a una altura, donde sólo se puede expresar armonía en todas las actividades.

Si creemos en la omnipresencia de Dios, tenemos que mirar hacia Él para obtener dirección en todas nuestras transacciónes de negocios. Si no resulta que todos salen beneficiados por ellas, debieramos buscar un entendimiento más perfecto de Su presencia. De acuerdo con la Biblia, la Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios está siempre presente. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 306 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El hombre no puede ser nunca separado por un instante de Dios, si el hombre refleja a Dios." Reflejando a Dios, el bien, el hombre se está ocupando en las cosas de su Padre, lo cual asegura la continuidad de toda actividad buena.

No hay nunca fracaso en los asuntos de nuestro Padre. Cuando trabajamos para Él, no necesitamos jamás temer escasez ni depresión. Su negocio no tiene por objeto hacer ganancias, pués Él da todo lo que haya de bueno. Dios da libremente de toda Su abundancia, y todos los que trabajan como si fuera para Él, le reflejan dando. Tal vez uno diga:—¿Cómo puedo dar, si no tengo nada que valga la pena? Sin embargo, el amor, "la cosa más grande que hay en el mundo", como Henry Drummond lo llamó, es la posesión preciosa de cada uno de nosotros. ¿Estamos dando el amor libremente en nuestros pensamientos acerca de nuestro prójimo? Solamente cuando dejamos de dar, dejamos de tener.

Los pensamientos faltos de amor no provienen de Dios, y no tienen lugar en Sus negocios. Cada idea individual es una representación de Dios, y su actividad se emplea en este sentido. Cuando nuestros pensamientos que tienden a nuestro propio placer se cambian en aquellos que desean dar felicidad a otros, entonces se manifiesta el amor altruista. Cuanto más hagamos por otros, tanto más feliz llega a ser nuestro trabajo, y ningún pensamiento de falta de empleo puede echarnos a perder el día.

La falta de empleo no es más que una fase de la creencia errónea de que el hombre pueda estar separado de Dios; y esto la Ciencia Cristiana lo demuestra como imposible. Si nuestros pensamientos son buenos, proceden de Dios, y por consiguiente el mal no puede tener cabida en ellos. Si el mal no tiene cabida en nuestros pensamientos, no podemos estar conscientes del mal, y éste por lo tanto no existe para nosotros. Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 484 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "El universo físico expresa los pensamientos conscientes e inconscientes de los mortales." Si todo pensamiento nuestro se pone "en cautiverio a la obediencia de Cristo", la armonía tiene que manifestarse.

Cristo Jesús dijo: "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia; y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura." Tal vez alguien pregunte: ¿Como puedo buscar a Dios en mis asuntos? La contestación a esto es, que todo lo que sea bueno forma parte de Su reino. A medida que busquemos lo bueno y nada más en nuestras actividades diarias, rechazando todas las sugestiones de abusar de nuestros semejantes, ateniéndonos con constancia a la Regla de Oro, el negocio que antes parecía penoso y aburrido llegará a ser agradable y armonioso. La rivalidad cederá a la cooperación. El gran deseo de dar servicio honradamente prevalecerá sobre los pensamientos que reinaban antes y que sólo miraban a la ganancia, y entonces se añadirán las cosas que necesitamos por medio de la operación de la ley inevitable de la compensación.

El saber científicamente que el mal no tiene cabida en el universo, porque no procede de Dios, significa despojarlo de todo su supuesto poder. Puesto que el mal no tiene poder, no hay que temerlo. El temer algo que no tiene poder no es una manifestación de inteligencia. No es cosa a la semejanza de Dios y por lo tanto no tiene cabida, tampoco, en Sus asuntos. Si cada uno de nosotros quisiera servir al Amor con todo su corazón, las palabras del Salmista estarían constantemente delante de nosotros: "¡Séan aceptos los dichos de mi boca, y la meditación de mi corazón, delante de ti, Oh Jehová, roca mía y mi redentor!"

Es de importancia suprema que cada uno de nosotros examine su propio corazón y se pregunte:—¿Qué es lo que estoy pensando?—¿Qué es lo que estoy diciendo?—¿Qué es lo que estoy haciendo? Cada uno de nosotros puede decir con humildad: ¡Debo ocuparme en las cosas de mi Padre!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Solving Our Business Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEMS confront us all at one time or another in our daily activities, and only by right thinking are they properly solved. Harmony in music is obtained by following certain fundamental rules of tone relationship. In mathematics, we figure by exact rules, step by step, until the problems are correctly solved.

There is exact Science by means of which our daily problems may be worked out in an orderly and harmonious manner. This is Christian Science, the Science of right thinking. Right thinking is good thinking. When thinking good, we are thinking from the standpoint of God, who is infinite good; consequently we are thinking rightly. When in our business we talk with God, walk with Him, rely on Him in everything we do, we elevate our business so that only harmony can be expressed in its activities.

If we believe in the omnipresence of God, then we must look to Him for guidance in every business transaction. If all concerned are not benefited, we must seek further understanding of His presence. In accordance with the Bible, Christian Science teaches that God is ever present. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 306), "Man cannot be separated for an instant from God, if man reflects God." Reflecting God, good, man is about his Father's business, which assures the continuity of every right activity.

Our Father's business never fails. When we are working for Him, we never need to fear lack or depression. His business is not one of getting, for He gives all of good. God freely gives of His abundance, and all who work as unto Him reflect Him in giving. One may say, How can I give when I have nothing worth while? Yet love, "the greatest thing in the world," as Henry Drummond called it, is the priceless possession of each one of us. Are we giving love freely in our thoughts of our neighbor? It is only when we cease to give that we cease to have.

Unloving thoughts are not of God, and they have no place in His business. Each individual idea is God's representative, and is actively employed as such. When our thoughts of trying to please are changed to those of giving pleasure, unselfed love is made manifest. The more we do for others, the happier the work becomes, and no thought of unemployment can mar the day.

Unemployment is but a phase of the false belief that man can be separated from God. This, Christian Science shows to be impossible. If our thoughts are good, they are of God, and consequently no evil is present in them. If evil is not present in our thoughts, we cannot be conscious of evil, and it therefore does not exist to us. Mrs. Eddy says on page 484 of Science and Health, "The physical universe expresses the conscious and unconscious thoughts of mortals." If our every thought is brought "to the obedience of Christ," harmony must be made manifest.

Christ Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." One may ask, How can I look for God in my business? The answer is that everything good is of His kingdom. As we look only for the good in our daily activities, casting aside all suggestions of taking advantage of our fellows and holding steadfastly to the Golden Rule, the business which once seemed hard and irksome will become pleasant and harmonious. Competition will give way to coöperation. The great desire to give honest service will prevail where thoughts of getting once held sway, and then through the operation of the inevitable law of compensation the needed things will be added.

Scientifically to know that evil has no place in the universe, because it is not of God, is to divest it of all supposed power. Since evil has no power, it is not to be feared. To fear anything that has no power is not a manifestation of intelligence. It is not Godlike, and so has no place in His business. If each of us would serve Love wholeheartedly, the words of the Psalmist would be ever before us, "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

It is of paramount importance that each one look within his heart and ask, What am I thinking, what am I saying, and what am I doing? Each one can say in humility, I must be about my Father's business.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Mullein

Its leaves are more like velvet
Than any baby's cheek,
Their green is of a color
That painters roam to seek.

A plummet is not straighter;
Robust its finial stands,
As tall as summer urchin
As gnarled as are his hands.

Its small frail yellow flower
Allures the yellow bee,
And with the yellow birds a-tilt
Make fluttering harmony.

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, in "Aftermath." Published by the author.

The Old Farmhouse

The farmhouse and the tree and road somehow
Went together well. You could not say
Just why it was, but it was plain they fitted.

The house was much too large for any less
Than six big sons to keep its rooms alive,
The chimney was not built for modern meals.
The house had not stopped short at any kitchen,
It went on out and took in horse and cows,
It was a family of roofs, and weather,
Rain or snow, could not come in between
Its grave four-footed children and its two.

The tree had all its branches on one side,
It leaned towards the house away from wind.
It was all the tree there was just there,
Unless you counted scrawny lilacs in

The road was not a main one, it had ruts
And sudden thank-you-marms to jolt a man
Looking for an easy country ride.
But it curved such a way that it was clear
The road was going somewhere good to go.

The whole thing was uphill and run together,
Shining, blue furrows pointed at the house,
The tree and road leaned in. The buildings were
The only things that mattered on the sky,
Even the clouds seemed put there to prove that.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Wood and Shields Rally to Carry United States Into the Davis Cup Final

Crowley Leads P. G. A. Golfers In Qualifying

Olin Dutra Misses—Hagen Barely In By Playoff Route

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Riding on the crest of a low-scoring wave, Bob Crowley, 25-year-old Dedham (Mass.) professional, rolled in with a 36-hole aggregate of 138 yesterday to capture the qualifying medal for the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

Crowley, qualifying for the championship for the third time in four years, toured this sun-parched par 72 course in 67 strokes on his morning round and posted a 71 in the afternoon. His total equaled the qualifying record of 138, created last year by Mortie Dutra of Detroit and Jimmy Hines of New York, neither of whom was on hand when the 36-hole match play chase for Gene Sarazen's crown began today. Dutra failed to make the grade with a total of 155, while Hines failed to qualify in the metropolitan district sectonal test a few weeks ago.

Finding the 6579-yard course with its large and flat greens to their liking, 42 players out of the starting field of 107 either equaled or were under par, all of which made the qualifying pace too stiff for Olin Dutra, winner of the 1934 open championship. Dutra won the P.G.A. crown in 1932.

Gilbert Nunns Wins After Coming From Behind at Toronto

TORONTO, July 25 (AP)—Play in the third round of the Canadian Singles Tennis Championships left the seeded list intact in both men's and women's singles although Gilbert Nunns, Davis Cup captain, was within four points at one time of being eliminated by Joe O'Hara of Ottawa. Nunns won out 5—7, 7—5, 6—0.

Hal Surface of Kansas City, and Philip Castlen, from the University of California, made belated starts and both won two matches in straight sets. Surface, who attends the University of Texas, defeated H. Gausby, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1, and Sir Hermant, University of Toronto, 6—1, 6—3. Castlen eliminated Neil Pocock, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2 and Doug Grant, Halifax, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Catherine Rose of Los Angeles, leading United States woman entry, gained the third round by defeating Clara Ehman, of Regina, 6—0, 6—1.

Changing Styles for Distance Swims

Upper Left: Acme P & A. Others The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Jack Medica's Low Position in the Water Shown as He Literally Plows His Way to a World One-Mile Freestyle Record. Upper Right—He Demonstrates His Stroke. Left Arm Is Going Forward in Recovery. Right Arm Is Midway in Propelling Drive. Lower—Medica's Right Arm Is Reaching for the Forward Catch. He Has Just Inhaled to the Right.

Improving Your Swimming
Third of 12 Articles

By Clarence A. Bush
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HOW much should the ideal crawl stroke, designed primarily for speed in short sprints, be modified for a longer race, say a mile and up? This question has fascinated coaches and swimmers for years, and maybe you would like to know some of the different answers given.

"By all the dictates of logic," said Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has developed many great swimmers, "the legs should become less important as the distance to be swum increases. Yet we saw Jack Medica of the Washington A. C. win the National A. A. U. outdoor mile swim at the Century of Progress in record time, and he was churning and pounding the water with his legs all the way."

The only explanation Medica Coach Bachrach can find to square with the new star's success in the face of his violation of the precepts of good form is the possession of motor and fuel far superior to his rivals. Coach Bachrach, however, asserts Medica would be much better than he is if he mastered logical style.

The average swimmer is advised to reduce the leg thrash for middle distance swims and to pay attention to developing other features of good form. If you discover you also have a motor of exceptional power you will go places with power and form you could not go with power alone, said the coach.

Most swimmers good over middle distances depend very little on their legs, because the energy put into them costs more than energy put into the arms, and it is of markedly less value. In short sprints a rapid leg thrash, according to Coach Bachrach, has value because it pushes the body up higher in the water, reducing resistance, and the race is over before the legs are exhausted.

In a middle-distance race, however, the legs, if used rapidly, become completely played out long before the arms. Johnny Weissmuller told his coach, Bachrach, his legs did not feel as efficient after passing 150 or 200 yards with the rapid thrash, and Weissmuller had the most perfected of all leg strokes. Other swimmers have noticed the same, and as a result slow leg thrashes have become customary among middle-distance swimmers.

"When you get into the longer races, the matter of relaxation and conservation of energy becomes more important than reducing resistance," said Coach Bachrach. "The swimmer must relax his legs. This does one of two things. It makes the swimmer work at a lower level in the water, being deprived of the uplift provided by a rapid leg thrash, or makes him subtract from the propelling power of his arms a certain amount of strength and devote it to securing elevation with his arms."

Usually, he swims lower in the water, which forces him to roll from side to side to move the arms clearly. As he is not going so fast, the resistance encountered by dipping shoulders and other faults is not so important. The middle-distance swimmer may have more faults than the sprint speeder and get away with them, because his faults may contribute to relaxation, and the resistance they cause is not costly.

This proposition may be expressed somewhat as follows: "No speed arouses no resistance; some speed arouses some resistance, and great speed arouses great resistance."

Thus the sprint swimmer, plowing through the water at the utmost human speed, encounters terrific resistance and must do everything possible to reduce resistance. To get high in the water is worth a great deal to him, hence he pumps the energy into his legs to keep him up. As he reduces his pace to cover a middle distance, he saves this energy for the arms, which are much more valuable than legs in propulsion.

"The first swimmer to work out this idea in his own stroke was Jamieson ('Jam') Handy, one of the I. A. C. boys and prior to 1910 one of the world's greatest swimmers. Handy evolved what he called the legless crawl for distance swimming. He allowed his legs to float behind him like threads, putting no power whatever into them. The only motion he used was a little flip to bring them together and up as they floated apart and down. With this stroke he won the 10-mile Mississippi River swim three times, 1907-08-09, at St. Louis.

"While Handy did not have the motive power of some of his successors, he had a very good motor and little weight to carry, and a logical stroke. Then along came Norman Ross, a sprint swimmer with a bulky but powerful body. He developed a slow, stylish stroke, reducing the leg thrash, though not as much as Handy for middle-distance races.

"Then came Eugene Bolden with skinny arms and legs and not much of a trunk, but with an exceptionally powerful motor and tremendous enthusiasm. You remember him?"

Bolden, starting out on long distance races, frightened critics by plowing through the water with a short-arm stroke and a moderately rapid leg thrash as though he were going only a hundred yards. "He'll never keep it up," they would say; but Bolden kept it up, mile after mile, legs and arms going at full speed all the way.

This success of Bolden's, using the legs fairly rapidly for middle-distance swimming, upset the designers of the perfect stroke. They got back into stride, however, when Arne Borg of Sweden came along, breaking all world's records in distance swimming.

Borg had several "faults" in his style, but the chief characteristic of his stroke was his neglect of the legs. He thrashed them rapidly only for the first 100 yards, and when he was going the last few yards to the finish. Otherwise he let them float behind him, maybe using a gentle motion to keep them up and together, but he put no power into this. He saved all his power for his arms, and used them in a manner to keep his body high.

Weissmuller, using legs for elevation in the short swims, adopted the "legless" crawl in modified form for his distance swims.

Tomorrow:
Studying the Japanese Successes

Rain Forces Draw In Test Match Cricket

Fourth Game of Series Halted With Australians Holding Big Lead

LEEDS, England, July 25 (AP)—Rain came to the aid of England yesterday to force a draw in the fourth test cricket match with Australia.

Trailing by 384 runs in the first inning and with only 229 scored for six wickets in the second, England faced a probable innings defeat; a heavy rainstorm halted play before lunch and made it impossible to continue.

The draw left each country with one victory, the second match also having been drawn. This left the decision in the series and possession of "the ashes" dependent upon the result of the final test, which will be played to a finish next month.

The Australians, after having their batsmen quelled through the first three tests, finally broke out in the first innings to roll up 584 runs in answer to the meager 200 scored by England. Don Bradman, who had set a test match record of 334 runs on these same grounds four years ago, contributed 304 to the total.

Capt. W. M. Woodfull of Australia wanted to continue the match during the afternoon, but Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt of England demurred and was upheld by the umpires. From the stands the pitch appeared to be very soggy with pools of water standing here and there about the field.

Won't Play—But It's Still Cricket

By the Associated Press

Leeds, Eng., July 25

LEST there be any confusion, it's still cricket if an English team captain refuses to play cricket when his team is behind and it's raining.

The fourth test match between Australia and England for the famous "ashes" was called a draw yesterday, though England was many runs behind and Australia seemed headed for a sure victory.

Capt. W. M. Woodfull, of the Australians, asked that the game be continued, but Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt, of the English side, was reluctant to send his batsmen in on a treacherous wicket, and he said, "No."

The rules were then scanned to determine the next move and it was seen that when the captains disagree the umpires must be consulted for final decision. They decided against playing, so the fifth match will be played to a finish next month.

Everyone went to tea together in a perfectly amiable mood.

American Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Minneapolis	54	42	.563
Milwaukee	50	47	.515
Indianapolis	48	46	.511
Louisville	48	47	.505
Columbus	47	46	.505
St. Paul	45	48	.484
Kansas City	44	51	.463
Toledo	44	53	.454

Results July 24

Columbus 9, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 10, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 9, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City 8, St. Paul 3.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 3.

United States Team to Face Great Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

rain halted play yesterday, Wood started unsteadily to drop the third and fourth sets to Crawford, then rallied to run out the last set for victory, 6—2.

Shields never gave McGrath a chance from the opening game, which he won at love, keeping the ball away from the Australian youngster's devastating two-fisted backhand, which had brought Wood's downfall Saturday, and playing with a fiery speed and length that McGrath could not match.

It was an amazing rally by the Americans, losing the first two singles matches and then coming back to take three straight. George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen started the American comeback with a four-set victory over Crawford and Adrian K. Quist in doubles Monday, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, and Wood and Shields then carried on.

Parallel

The only parallel to their feat, at least in recent years, was the French stand in 1927 when Henri Cochet and Rene Lacoste won the cup from Big Bill Tilden and Little Bill Johnston by scoring victories in the final two singles matches.

Tilden and Lott, both of whom should know, declared the Wood-Crawford match was as thrilling a contest as they ever had seen.

"It's the best tennis I ever saw," Tilden declared, while Lott said: "That was as good tennis as anybody will ever see."

16 Series for Klem

Bill Klem, veteran National League umpire, has set one record that probably will stand for all time. Bill has umpired in 16 different world series—and is still going strong. No other umpire is even close to that mark. Tommy Connolly rates second with seven series.

Sporting Around the Hub

PRACTICALLY all the favorites went into match play today for the Massachusetts state junior golf championship. Scores of 82 and under were needed to qualify yesterday as the juniors trudged over the Woodland course. Two exceptions to the rule of favorites qualifying were Gerald Anderson, Tatnuck, caddy champion, and Bill Slattery of Scituate. Harry Graff, North Shore, and captain of the championship Peabody High School golf team, and Telford Frazier, Tedesco, tied for the medal with rounds of 75. Moist weather today may slow down the roll of yesterday's burned fairways.

* * *

Eastern and Eastern Point tied for the lead of the first division, with Sandy Bay also in the running, of the Curtis Cup, under the auspices of the North Shore Junior Yacht Racing Association yesterday. Crews from the Annisquam and Pleon Yacht Clubs qualified yesterday for the final of the second division. Pleon is the defending club. Pleon and Annisquam and two others will represent the North Shore in the Sears Bowl series and the national junior sailing championships.

* * *

Quincy Yacht Club, skippered by Bud Montgomery, took a slight lead on the six other clubs in the Finlay Cup competition yesterday. The Finlay Cup is emblematic of the South Shore junior championship. Crews earn the right to enter the nationals in this competition. The racing took place off the Duxbury Yacht Club.

Touring Americans Capture Six Firsts

STOCKHOLM, Swed., July 25 (AP)—The touring American track team assigned to subjugate the Scandinavian countries this summer started off in high yesterday as six entries won six first places in the annual "elite" games opening the big stadium here.

Ben Eastman, Olympic Club middle distance star from California, ran a blistering 800 meters in 1m. 50s. and Glenn Hardin, Louisiana State University quarter-miler, won the 400 meters in 47.8s.

Bob Kane, Cornell sprinter who had just joined the team after competing in Cornell-Princeton vs. Cambridge-Oxford meet in London, ran away with the 200 meters in 21.8s. and Eulace Peacock, from Temple University, captured the 100 meters in 10.6s.

Percy Beard, veteran N. Y. A. C. hurdler, won the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.5s. and Cornelius Johnson, from Compton (Calif.) Junior College, leaped 6ft. 6¾in. to take the high jump.

Henry Nielsen, Danish distance star, won the 3000-meter run, in which there was no American entry, in 8m. 18.3s.

Herreshoff Yacht Yard To Prepare Endeavour

BRISTOL, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Tom Sopwith's British Challenger Endeavour, now on the high seas, will prepare for the America's Cup Races here in the Herreshoff Yacht Yard, in which two of the prospective defenders were built.

Cabled arrangements were completed yesterday between Sopwith and Carl Haffenreffer, general manager of the yard, to receive Endeavour and refit her after her Atlantic passage. It is expected Endeavour will go through the customs at Bristol. Endeavour is crossing under a short rig and her lofty racing spar must be restepped before she meets a defender yet to be selected.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	62	39	.614
Toronto	60	40	.600
Rochester	59	43	.578
Albany	49	47	.510
Montreal	51	49	.510
Buffalo	47	53	.470
Syracuse	39	59	.398
Baltimore	29	66	.305

Results July 24

Buffalo 13, Albany 10.
Newark 6, Rochester 1.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 3.

Yacht Princess Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 25—Princess won in the racing division of the twenty-seventh annual Mackinac race from Chicago yesterday, doing the 331 miles in 64h. 40m. 55s. It captured the same prize two years ago. Princess is a sloop representing the Jackson Park Yacht Club of Chicago and is owned by E. Jedzry-Kowski and Carl Kaligren. Elizabeth, owned by Lynn A. Williams, took first in the cruising run.

Salo Flohr Continues Setting Pace in Chess

ZURICH, Swit., July 25—Salo Flohr, the Czechoslovak expert, continued to set the pace yesterday in the International Chess Masters' tournament, defeating W. Henneberger of Switzerland in an interesting eleventh-round match. Henneberger started well but was outmaneuvered in a complicated exchange.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine, the world's champion, won easily from F. Gygli. C. S. Bernstein of Paris handled an Indian opening badly and lost to Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam. A. Nimzowitsch of Denmark, won a brilliant victory over H. Mueller.

In other matches E. D. Bogoljubow defeated H. Joss, S. Rosselli won from O. Naegli and G. Stahlberg downed H. Grob.

Six Times Up, No AB

Bill Urbanski of Boston piled up one for the book in the game against the St. Louis Cardinals on June 13. Bill faced the Card pitchers six times but wasn't charged with a single time at bat. He drew four bases on balls and on his other two trips to the plate laid down sacrifice hits.

Old Guard Repels Young Upstarts In Sea Bright Invitation Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 25—The old guard of the tennis courts repelled the younger invaders with unanimity and precision yesterday in the Sea Bright invitation lawn tennis tournament on the Rumson Road courts, as Frank A. Parker, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge were each in turn eliminated by players of greater experience on the grass courts.

Wilmer M. Hines repeated his Huntington performance by scoring over Parker, 6—2, 6—4; but the other two youngsters put up a better battle, as Budge fought to the finish before Henry Prusoff won at 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; and John McDiarmid, the Texan, was also carried to three sets, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, before he defeated the intercollegiate champion.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, singly and as a pair, showed good tennis all afternoon. Allison disposed of Martyn, Buxby, the University of Texas star, 6—4, 6—4; while Van Ryn scored over John Hope Doeg, former national champion and Sea Bright winner, 6—3, 6—3. Then they combined to defeat S. E. Davenport 3d, and E. Ramey Donovan in the men's double, 6—2, 6—3.

Sea Bright Invitation Tournament Ladies Singles—Second Round

Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, Short Hills, defeated Ruby C. Bishop, Santa Monica, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Katharine Wolf, Chicago, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Marianne Hunt, Santa Monica, 6—0, 6—0.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Helen Pederson, Stamford, 6—4, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kansas, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 13—11, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler, Los Angeles, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 2—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Ladies Doubles—Second Round

Dorothy Andrus and Carolin Babcock defeated Theodosia Smith and Katharine Winthrop, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Margaret Blake and Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, 6—0, 6—3.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Miss Bishop and Marianne Hunt, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

Men's Singles—Second Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—4, 6—4.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

John MacDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Samuel E. Gilpin 3d, Philadelphia, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated John H. Doeg, Rumson, N. J., 6—3, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Allison and Van Ryn defeated S. E. Davenport 3rd, and E. R. Donovan, 6—3, 6—3.

Ralph Minnich and Frederick Whitman defeated W. T. Tilden 3rd, and W. B. Rosen, 6—3, 6—4.

Mako and Budge defeated Norcross S. Tilney and Charles Harris, 6—2, 11—9.

Parker and Grant defeated Gilpin and Gabriel Lavine, 9—7, 6—1.

Bell and Mangin defeated Elmer Grimm and Frank Bowden, 6—4, 7—5.

Buxby and Bert Weltens defeated Doeg and H. L. Bowman, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Bryan and MacDiarmid defeated Dean Mathey and H. C. Brume, 6—4, 6—4.

Prusoff and Hines defeated Watson Washburn and H. B. Fisher Jr., 6—3, 11—9.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	14	8	.636
Memphis	15	10	.600
Nashville	13	10	.565
Atlanta	13	11	.542
Birmingham	9	12	.429
Knoxville	10	14	.417
Little Rock	9	13	.409
Chattanooga	8	13	.381

Results July 24

Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 2.
Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 3, Nashville 2.
New Orleans 7, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 5, Memphis 4.

Scaramouche Reported Safe Off Diamond Head

HONOLULU, July 25 (AP)—Fears for the safety of the schooner Scaramouche were allayed early yesterday when the harbor master reported the 43-foot craft appeared off Diamond Head shortly before midnight.

Naval planes set out yesterday to search for the last of the yachts in the San Pedro-Honolulu race to arrive, and found her approaching Oahu Island, on which Honolulu is situated.

Earlier, President Roosevelt had ordered lookouts on the two cruisers in his Hawaiian-bound party to keep a watch for the Long Beach (Calif.) craft.

Six Managers in Year

The St. Louis Cardinals come by their tendency to change managers naturally. The record mark was set in 1895, when the National League club in St. Louis had six managers in a single season: Joseph Quinn, Roger Connor, Harry Diddleback, Arlie Latham, Monte Cross and Thomas Dowd.

Major League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	33	.637
Chicago	56	35	.615
St. Louis	53	36	.596
Boston	44	48	.478
Pittsburgh	41	45	.477
Brooklyn	39	52	.429
Philadelphia	39	52	.429
Cincinnati	29	58	.333

Results July 24

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
New York 5, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 0.

Big Roy Parmelee was back in form yesterday and he snapped a St. Louis Cardinal winning streak that had reached seven games. The New York Giant right-hander limited the Cards to four hits, shut them out by 5 to 0, and thereby registered his third victory of the season and his second since returning to action after a long layoff. The triumph enabled the Giants to hold their two-game lead over the rest of the field in the National League baseball race. Mel Ott took the lead in the National League home-run battle by pounding out his twenty-fourth. So well did Parmelee pitch that his outfielders did not have a putout.

The Cubs made only six hits off Van Mungo and Watson Clark yesterday, but they used them to good advantage, along with eight bases on balls handed to them, and defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6 to 3. Tony Cuccinello made a costly error in the first inning and helped the Cubs to a pair of runs. In the sixth, Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs hit a homer with two mates on base and clinched the game. Bill Lee pitched all the way for the winners and was in trouble only once, the fourth.

The Boston Braves shook their slump yesterday at the expense of the Cincinnati Reds. The score of the game was 4 to 3. Flint Rhem, the veteran right-hander who was not good enough to stay with the Cardinals and Phillies, pitched the Tribe to its first victory in the last seven games. The Braves collected nine hits off Freitas and Brennan, the most important of which was Randy Moore's double to right field in the fourth inning with two on. Chick Hafey made a gallant effort to drive the Reds back into the ball game in the ninth by hitting a homer. The victory put the Braves back in fourth place.

The Pirates dropped into the second division yesterday when they lost their ninth straight ball game. The Phillies beat them, 9 to 0. Sylvester Johnson blanked the Bucs without a hit during the first five innings and after that allowed only four. Chiozza and Allen each scored three runs for the Phi-

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	57	33	.633
New York	54	34	.614
Cleveland	49	40	.551
Boston	48	44	.522
St. Louis	40	43	.482
Washington	43	48	.473
Philadelphia	35	53	.398
Chicago	30	61	.330

Results July 24

Detroit 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 4, New York 2.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 4, Washington 1.

The Detroit Tigers strengthened their grip on first place in the American League standing yesterday by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 3. The Bengals now lead the Yankees by two full games. Five of Detroit's runs came home during the first three innings, while George Walberg was pitching for the Sox. Those runs were all the Tigers needed. They scored another when Bob Grove was working in the sixth, but that run was wasted effort as far as the outcome of the game was concerned. Clarence Phillips, a rookie from Beaumont appearing in his first American League game, pitched the last 4 1-3 innings and gets credit for the victory.

The Yankees lost three factors in the pennant race yesterday. First, they lost a ball game to the Browns, 4 to 2. Second, they lost a game in their battle to keep pace with Detroit. And third, and probably more important, they lost the services of Earl Combs for an indefinite period. Trying to catch Harland Clift's hit in the seventh inning, Combs crashed against the left-field fence and had to be carried from the diamond. Clift's smash, which went for three bases, came with Strange and Garms on the bases and put the Browns ahead. The Browns took fifth place.

The Cleveland Indians scored five runs in the first inning yesterday against the Philadelphia Athletics and then coasted to a 10-to-6 triumph. The Tribe made 12 of their 16 hits and scored nine of their 10 runs while Johnny Marcum was throwing them up for the A's in the first four innings. Monte Pearson was hit hard, but managed to stagger through for the Indians.

Young Lee Tietje overcame the intense heat and the Washington Senators at the same time yesterday, giving the Chicago White Sox a 4-to-1 victory. The youngster yielded only six hits and had the situation well in hand at all times. All of Chicago's runs were charged to Alvin Crowder, who pitched during most of the first three innings. Gill hit a homer for the Senators.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Can of Fruit, Well-Dressed Grape—Presto, Salad!

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Salads When Company Comes

Even the Amateur Can Make Fruit Look Like Flowers

By Irene V. Krieg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPECIAL events call for special salads. Canned fruit comes from the emergency shelf to be decked up for company. One of the favorites is canned pear salad. The simplest one is made by placing one large half or two small halves on a bed of lettuce with a ball the size of a walnut of cream cheese in the center topped with either a bit or red cherry or a strip of pimiento. Mayonnaise is served at the side.

A decorative salad may be made with these same ingredients and California grapes. After wiping the pear with a tea towel, fill the cavity with the cream cheese and spread a thin layer over the round side. Halve and seed either red or green grapes and arrange them over the top of the pear to simulate a bunch of grapes. A stem of parsley or watercress may be stuck into the end to represent the grapevine. Mayonnaise is placed in a mound in the bed of lettuce.

When Entertaining Children

If children are to be entertained they will love the "Mickey Mouse" salads which are made so easily with a half of pear frosted with cream cheese placed with the stem-end down. Two halves of dates protrude from the top for the ears. Two cloves make the eyes, a quarter of a marshmallow rolled into a ball forms the nose, while the mouth is a crescent shaped strip of maraschino cherry.

Jack-o'-lanterns and other fascinating figures may be formed on a pear or a half peach by paring a thin layer of skin from a green pepper and cutting patterns of eyes, nose and mouth from it and placing the bits into position. Pieces of pimiento, raw or cooked beet, may also be used for designs. Domino designs may be fashioned by using narrow strips of green pepper for the outlines and capers for the numerals. Another way is to cut a pattern out of heavy paper or thin cardboard; hold it over the pear base and sprinkle paprika heavily over it, so that the design will be shaped in bright red against the whiteness of the cream cheese.

A special sweet dressing may be made for children's salads by combining one cup of mayonnaise with one-half cup of honey and one-fourth cup each nut meats and marshmallows cut fine. A half cup of whipping cream added to the above will increase the amount and add fluffiness which children love.

Eggs Take on Festive Air

Hard-boiled eggs may be made festive by peeling them while hot and rolling gently in the palms of the hands into the form of a ball. Dip them into pink cake coloring or soak in a jar with pickled beets until a rose color. A clove may be stuck into one end to represent the blossom part of an apple, while the stem of a clove may be used at the other end. Also a stem of parsley, a sprig of mint, or even a tiny piece of celery may represent the stem of an apple. One or two eggs may be served on either a bed of shredded lettuce or crisp watercress with mayonnaise to which a small amount of curry powder has been added in a mound to one side. A pickle fan and an olive may be used as a garnish.

A tasty salad of cranberry jelly may be quickly prepared to accompany a fowl dinner. Remove from the can without damaging the shape and cut into half inch slices. Peel California oranges and slice them the same thickness. In a lettuce cup, or on a bed of shredded lettuce place one slice of orange and cover with a slice of cranberry jelly. Force heavy mayonnaise through a pastry tube, making a rosette in the center.

The same ingredients may be arranged differently and form an equally attractive salad. Cut each slice of cranberry jelly into eight wedges, and, instead of slicing the orange, separate it into sections and arrange these alternately with the jelly, petal fashion, on the plates, with the mayonnaise rosette in the center. Or, a ring may be cut from the center of the cranberry jelly and be filled with equal amounts of diced celery, apple and nuts which are held together by mayonnaise.

Frozen and Molded Salads

Frozen salads and gelatine molded salads have the advantage of being helpful to the hostess by the necessity of making them several hours before serving. A dainty company salad may be made by combining a small can of pitted white cherries and a can of grapefruit, well drained, covering with sugar and allowing to stand for three or four hours. Drain and blend the juice with a three-ounce package of cream cheese and one cup of mayonnaise. Fold into this mixture one cup of cream which has been whipped. Combine the fruits and store in the freezing tray for at least three hours. Serve in cubes on lettuce or other green base.

If fresh pineapple is available, it may be made into a refreshing salad. Use one cup of fresh shredded pineapple to four tablespoons powdered sugar. Chill one hour and drain off liquid. Combine one three-ounce package of cream cheese with one cup of mayonnaise and fold in one cup of whipped cream, and a half dozen red cherries which have been chopped. Blend this mixture with the pineapple and freeze. Serve several small cubes with a topping of mayonnaise thinned with pineapple juice.

A pretty salad may be made with lime gelatine and a can of assorted fruits. A thin layer of gelatine coats the mold before maraschino cherries are put in place, after which a layer of gelatine is added. Chill until slightly set. Add a layer of diced pineapple and another thin layer of gelatine and again set in refrigerator to congeal. Continue this process with layers of various fruits such as peaches, apricots, and pears and store in refrigerator until needed. Serve with whipped cream mayonnaise.

Those who are fond of head lettuce may appreciate a generous serving with a delicious Roquefort dressing. To one package of cream cheese, add one tablespoon of lemon juice and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Mash with a fork one-half cup of Roquefort cheese and add to one-half cup mayonnaise. Combine with the first mixture and beat in one-half cup cream. Simply pour this dressing over the head lettuce and serve.

[This is the fifth of a series of articles on Salads. The last one will appear soon.]

Courtesy of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Molded Gelatine Makes a Dainty Company Salad

Cafeterias and Lunch Rooms

Raised Standards by Using Laboratory Methods

Women in Food Work Series—7

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME of the outstanding successes of women in the public feeding business have been in the field of cafeterias and lunch rooms. Hardly a section of the country but has a place of which the people are justly proud. Now, it is a commonplace for women to enter this line of work; 30 years ago it was pioneer effort.

Early in the twentieth century Bertha Stevenson, a young college woman, who had specialized in chemistry and had carried on graduate study at Radcliffe College, had the vision to apply the system of laboratory technique to the prosaic and at that time haphazard business of feeding mankind. In looking about for a life work, it seemed to her that the academic field of teaching was overcrowded, but that there were few women in business. For advice she went to Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who encouraged her in her theory that the lunch room business could be raised to a profession to which trained women could make a definite contribution toward more intelligent living.

Grew Quickly

So in 1902, Miss Stevenson, together with Miss Adelaide and Miss Elizabeth McClelland, opened on Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, Mass., a small bakery where only the finest materials were used and where all processes were carried on in the most scientific manner. The products of this bakery were in great demand. Soon, too, the public wished to buy other articles, made according to the same high standards.

In May, 1903, in cooperation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the first of the Laboratory Kitchen Lunch Rooms was opened in Temple Place, Boston. Here an interesting experiment was carried on in furnishing well-cooked meals to be delivered to patrons all over the city for consumption in their own homes. Even with the superlative methods of cleanliness always in force at the Laboratory Kitchen, it was impossible to prevent the slight blending of flavors in the specially made receptacles and it was not easy to handle the delivery of the meals, as the majority of people wished their meals at about the same time. Consequently, this project of serving meals to be sent out was not continued by the owners of the Laboratory Kitchen, but from that time on they have devoted their energies to supplying clean, wholesome food at moderate prices to the noonday throngs of down-town Boston.

The success of this Temple Place Lunch Room was so great that six months later a second Laboratory Kitchen was opened on Bedford Street, this one a cafeteria. Here again the public responded at once to this attempt to give good, well-cooked food at reasonable prices, and a year later a new and much larger place was opened at 66 Kingston Street. This lunch room is equipped with oval counters, and supplied with dumb-waiters bringing food from the kitchen below. The cafeteria on Bedford Street is said to be the first cafeteria to be opened in the East, but Miss Stevenson and her associates felt that some people did not care for this type of service, so the Kingston Street place was an attempt to please those people who wished for quick service without waiting on themselves. Another place has since been opened in the busiest section of Boston on Washington Street.

Laboratory Methods

An explanation of the naming of their places, Laboratory Kitchens, shows something of the ideals which these women have had concerning their business. They wished to prepare food with the precision and cleanliness of work carried on in a laboratory. They have always bought the best quality of food and have hired and trained a high class of workers to prepare this food. Before these workers high standards of cleanliness are continually emphasized, to which they must conform.

The Laboratory Kitchens (and there are at present two places in Boston, one at 66 Kingston Street and one at 243 Washington Street) and their owners, Miss Stevenson and the Misses Adelaide, Elizabeth and Frances McClelland, are examples of the working out of sane and wholesome ideals in this changing kaleidoscope of modern business conditions.

To the person with problems of cooking for a large number of people the names of Nola Treat and Lenore Richards are familiar, for they are the authors of those popular cook books, "Quantity Cookery" and "Tea Room Recipes." It was while they were teaching institution management in the department of home economics at the University of Minnesota that these books were written. In the fall of 1924 these two young women left the academic field to try out in the business world the theories which they had been teaching. Miss Treat was a Columbia University graduate and had done most interesting organization work at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Indiana University, and at the University of Minnesota. Associated with her was Miss Richards, a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Eighteenth Century Atmosphere

The Richards Treat Cafeteria and Food Shop which was started in Minneapolis 10 years ago is now nationally known for its attractive decorations and excellent food. The theories which these two young women had taught to college girls do indeed "hold water" in practical business as the success of their venture will attest. The cafeteria is very simply done with an atmosphere of old New England about it. There is the beautiful landscape paper, the curly maple cupboard, the cherry tables and the interesting old pewter collection. In connection with this cafeteria, a food shop is operated, the food for both places coming from a central kitchen. Served also from this same central kitchen is an Old English Coffee Shop opened four years ago in the new Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis. Here every effort has been made to carry out in the fittings and appointments the atmosphere of an eighteenth century English Coffee Shop. But interesting and attractive as these places are, it is not for atmosphere that the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul patronize these places but because of the high quality of the food served. It is indeed a dream come true for these women to see the beautifully equipped kitchen and well trained corps of women cooks. For one of the theories that has been so successfully worked out in practice is the thought that the home woman, trained for large quantity production, is able to make food better suited to the simple tastes of the American people than the average foreign-trained chef with his flair for sophisticated dishes.

Hundreds of cafeterias, lunch rooms and coffee shops are owned and managed by women all over the United States. To the woman with vision and a liking for hard work, the door of opportunity is indeed open. To be truly successful she must have a broad knowledge of foods both from the standpoints of purchasing and actual preparation. Willingness to work long hours and readiness to meet any emergency, great or small, is an absolute necessity. There must be a real love for the work and an appreciation of its dignity and importance.

Next Week—Department Store and Market Restaurants."

Getting Ready for School

Remodeling Frocks for Fall Wear Is Now in Order

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIDSUMMER sewing in the home often anticipates the reopening of school and the need of having ready, sufficient, fresh and becoming dresses for classroom wear. In a family where there are several growing daughters of school age, this preliminary sewing usually means the remodeling of frocks to keep pace with changing measurements and often includes the cutting down of big sister's last year's dresses to fit a younger member of the group.

The one who takes the responsibility in this kind of loving industry has many interests to consider in addition to the actual work involved. While the undue importance of dress is not to be encouraged, preferences need not be entirely overlooked, as a child may become "clothes conscious" if she feels that her school garments are either above or below the average of those worn by her classmates. The question of becomingness of color and suitability of outline is also to be considered in doing this made-over work, as what was attractive in the dress as worn by its original owner may be quite the contrary when it appears on little sister. Where it seems unwise to have a frequently used school dress show too obviously that it is a "hand-me-down," it is well worth the extra time and thought to change so far as possible its former appearance, using pretty collars and cuffs, belts, and other detachable accessories of some distinctly new material and color to produce this effect.

Colorful Accessories

Especially suited to autumn school dresses of plain color are accessories in colorful plaids, checks and stripes, of the new ginghams, seersuckers, percales and the like. These are a pleasant change from the usual white accessories which soil so quickly. The color combinations of these fabrics are quite out of the ordinary and register a distinct sense of freshness and novelty that most children appreciate. Even a short remnant, if carefully utilized, will do much to change the aspect of an otherwise drab little frock and raise it in the estimation of its new wearer.

In looking over available material and laid aside garments for remodeling, it is well to remember that firmly woven cottons, either in monotones or dark mixed effects, are now regarded as practically "all-season" fabrics and need not be put away because of an arbitrary date on the calendar. Gabardine, rep, novelty weave pique, cotton broadcloth, covert, tweed, poplin and similar sturdy washable materials are ideal for classroom wear from now until mid-winter. In texture these fabrics are hardly distinguishable from lightweight woolen and are sufficiently heavy for the average child in a heated classroom. If extra warmth is needed, a sweater or cardigan can be quickly slipped on.

Whether each child requires six school outfits, or twice that number, depends largely on the neatness of the wearer and also on the laundry habits of the household. In some families even easily washed little dresses are allowed to accumulate all the week, awaiting the general washday the following Monday, while in other homes school frocks are popped in and out of the tub every day! Seersucker accessories can even be laundered by the child herself. Other easily laundered accessories, suited to cheer up a dark, monotone school dress, can be made from the gay, novelty sports handkerchiefs sold at the "dime" stores. The eight-inch size costs but five cents each, and, when held diagonally and tied at the center into a single tight knot, the result is a stimulated bow, the colorful corners serving as loops. One on the cuff of each brief sleeve and a third as a neckline finish is a good way of arranging these, or the multi-colored printed squares can be drawn through slashes and tied so that the diagonal corners project like loops. These have the advantage of being the same on both sides, edges neatly finished, and can be easily untied, washed in a jiffy and pressed against a mirror to dry!

Selecting Patterns

When selecting a pattern for classroom dresses, what designers of little folks' garments call "action freedom" must be considered. Kick pleats in the skirts and easy fitting neck, shoulders and sleeves mean comfort both in the classroom and during recess. The simplest method of putting on and taking off the garment is also important, and, if possible, neck openings should be large enough to slip over the head without mussing the little wearer's hair. Buttoned shoulder openings are not difficult to adjust, a single big button may be ornamental, and the neckline enlarged in this pretty fashion.

Shirtwaist type frocks have innumerable details that give variety to a school wardrobe. Belts may be of self fabric to give a one-piece effect or of shiny patent leather in contrasting color; separate blouses may be of the tuck-in or overblouse model; the front closing may be a demure line of buttons or a one-sided effect giving a square neckline—all are good style and, as a rule, prove becoming.

In a general way, a sufficient school outfit for autumn may consist of three medium dark cotton dresses and accessories; two jumper dresses; two cotton skirts mounted on detachable washable bodice tops to wear with matching or contrasting blouses and a plaited skirt of light weight wool to wear with pullover and cardigan on cool days. With wise use of laid-asides and leftovers from between season dresses of other years, this preliminary home sewing will postpone the question of warmer clothing until later in the school year.

Courtesy of Fashion Jewelers, Inc. Drawn by Jean Oliver for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Do You Like to Wear Necklaces?

Here Are Some Becoming Styles Shown With the Best Neck Lines for Each

Mille Fleurs is the name of the necklace at the upper left. It is made of graduated china flowers in delicate pastel colors. This is the type of necklace that is worn with summer afternoon dresses and informal evening dresses. With light summer clothes, dark accessories are very smart. Dark blue catalin beads and earrings repeat the hat color in the center drawing and make the neck line more becoming. Worn with a printed sheer suit, the pearls shown at upper right give a tassel effect with their dull gold leaves, pearl grapes and fringe of gold ending in pearls. For sports or tailored street clothes, the short necklace of lacquered cord, lower right, is gay and decorative. Bright red and white is the color combination popular this season.

Starting a Library in Your Home Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten years ago our town had no library. The only reading matter of many of the homes consisted of a mail order catalogue or an almanac. It occurred to me that as I had a great many books, I could start a small library. Friends hearing of the project contributed books, and thus the library began with 300 books.

I charged 5 cents a book stipulating that the book should not be kept over two weeks. From the first the community showed interest. Six months after the library began, a prominent woman's club gave a food sale and spent the proceeds for books which were given to the library.

As it became better known, the patrons were so numerous and the town so interested, that I turned it over to them. They installed it in a small building and put a librarian in charge. It was open three days a week. Later, the young folks of the community put on a home talent play, and donated the proceeds to the library. Public school-teachers were requested to list books wanted and these lists were ordered.

The library had by now assumed the proportions of a really large one, and investigation proved that it was paying well. Then the town voted to cease charging for the books, and taxed the city for a library fund. The amount of good the books have accomplished cannot be measured. Almost any small town should be able to do a thing of this sort with the cooperation of a reliable woman's club, and it is well worth the effort.

B. P.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Uses for Wax Paper

Keep a piece of wax paper, such as bread comes in, at one end of your board when ironing. An occasional rub of the iron across it will keep the latter clean and smooth. In fact there are many uses to be found for the wax paper, and one item of expense eliminated. You may use it instead of a bread board when making biscuits, cookies, etc., and it simplifies pie-making if you proceed as follows:

Place a sheet of the wax paper on a smooth surface, flour it lightly and roll dough very thin with as few strokes as possible. After greasing the pan, invert it and lay it in the center of the dough. Now slip the hand under the paper and turn pan and all over. Press the dough into place through the paper and then easily remove the latter. This method saves extra handling of the dough, making it lighter. The top crust may be put on smoothly and without tearing, by rolling it out on a fresh sheet of paper in the same way. Then lift the paper and dough by slipping the hand under it as before, and turn it over onto the pie. The paper can be removed carefully, and if it should stick in places, dip the fingers in flour and gently free the edge.

When icing a cake, place a sheet of wax paper on the cake tray, put the icing on your cake here, and when finished the protruding edges of the paper may be cut away. You will not have to move the cake to another plate, your cake will look better and you will have one less dish to wash.

Scrub Instead of Scrape

Two rather stiff loop brushes with short handles kept hanging near the kitchen sink, will prove to be time and hand savers. Keep one for cleaning vegetables, scrubbing vigorously new potatoes and young carrots. They will not need to be scraped before cooking. Use the other one for washing dishes. Pans in which cereals, milk or gravy have been cooked, and dishes in which eggs have been served will be quickly and easily cleaned, especially if they have been rinsed previously with cold water.

Use Teakettle for Double Boiler

If you will buy two pans, one shallow and the other deep, to fit into your teakettle you will find them handy in making candy, icing or sauces, as well as for cooking cereals, saving time, space and fuel when preparing a meal. The teakettle top will, of course, fit the pans, and thus there will be one utensil instead of three to be handled in cleaning and storing.

Mrs. L. A. B., New Jersey

Peanut Brittle Ice Cream

Heat in a double boiler
1 pint milk to boiling point. Add
½ tablespoon cornstarch, which has been dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until thickened. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Add this mixture to
1½ cups granulated sugar, mixed with
3 eggs, slightly beaten. Return to double boiler. Stir and cook 2 minutes. Strain. Cool and add
1 pint milk
1 pint cream
1 tablespoon vanilla extract, and
1 pound peanut brittle, which has been put through the food chopper.

Freeze in an ice cream freezer. This makes 2 quarts of ice cream.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Selling Pressure in Stock Market Meets With Resistance

• Commodity and Money Markets

Selling Pressure Finds Resistance In Stock Market

Liquidation Is Somewhat Abated — Metals, Rails And Sugars Easy

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Most financial markets continued to grope through hazy weather today and trends were generally indecisive.

Stocks rallied mildly after the opening, then encountered more offerings which unsettled the list and pushed numerous issues to new lows for the year. Active selling did not last long, however, and various leaders again displayed resistance. The price pattern was exceptionally spotty throughout, some noticeably soft issues offsetting the firmness of others.

Stocks backed and filled throughout the day. A forenoon rally advanced numerous shares fractions to more than a point, but moderate selling again appeared in the last hour.

American Telephone turned a bit easier after earlier improvement. U. S. Steel was steady while shares that got up around a point or more at their best included Chrysler, Bethlehem, California Packing, U. S. Smelting and du Pont.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Margins Calls Heavy

Commodities were none too enthusiastic at the start, although grains recovered 1 to 2 cents a bushel later and cotton improved moderately. The likelihood of cooler weather and showers seemed to restrain early buying fervor in these staples. Rubber and silver were quiet. Bonds were irregular. Foreign exchanges held to a slim groove.

One of the principal factors contributing to the early nervousness of the list was the liquidation of numerous thinly-margined accounts. Overnight calls on customers to fatten their balances were said by stock exchange firms to have met with a fairly good response, but many discouraged traders refused to advance more margin and, consequently, were sold out after the first hour.

During the past several days it was understood that brokerage houses had sent out the largest number of margin calls for any like period in more than a year.

Just what effect the rather gloomy dispatches from Austria may have had on stocks was debatable. At least, financial observers pointed out, the political unsettlement on the Continent did not provoke any undue optimism.

Trade Factors Weighed

While record heat in the West and drought damage held the headlines, Wall Street also gave some attention to mid-week business statistics. On the whole, these revealed little change in the seasonal tendency to mark time.

The Iron Age commented, in its weekly summary, that the summer lull in the steel industry had become more pronounced and estimated production had receded to 27½ per cent of capacity compared with 28 per cent a week ago.

It noted that the new heat wave and increased crop damage had accentuated caution.

Electric power output regained its lead over 1934 by a small margin after dropping slightly behind recently. The Edison Electric Institute estimated power consumption last week was six-tenths of 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1933 period.

Jones & Laughlin, one of the first steel companies to report second-quarter earnings, showed profit for the period of $886,252 compared with a loss of $1,924,524 in the previous quarter and with $1,682,801 in the like period last year. The Bethlehem Steel report was expected tomorrow.

The British pound opened at $5.04⅛, off ⅛ of a cent. French francs were up .00¼ of a cent to 6.59⅜ cents.

Bond Market Lower

Trading on bonds failed to produce any definite trend in the market today. Losses outnumbered gains, on the whole, but quite a few issues revealed a firm tone.

Secondary rails especially showed a tendency to rally. Highgrade carriers, on the other hand, generally were lower. Santa Fe 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Union Pacific 4s and Northern Pacific 4s declined fractionally, while Baltimore & Ohio 4½s dipped more than a point. Allegheny 5s and St. Paul 5s rallied.

Many utility issues, including obligations of Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, American Telephone and Detroit Edison, receded as much as a point. American & Foreign Power 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s were higher.

With a few exceptions, industrial bonds showed modest losses. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Texas Corporation 5s improved a shade.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet.

The foreign list was irregular.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12.62	12.64	12.61	12.62	—.08
October	12.75	12.92	12.75	12.84	+.08
December	12.88	13.04	12.87	12.92	+.05
January	12.88	13.00	12.88	12.94	+.02
March	13.02	13.20	13.02	13.13	+.11

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.76	6.79	6.72	6.78	—.02
October	6.67	6.71	6.62	6.69	—.02
December	6.61	6.61	6.58	6.61	—.05
January	6.62	6.65	6.57	6.64	—.01
March	6.62	6.66	6.59	6.65	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Beneficial Industrial Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25 — Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation and subsidiary corporations report consolidated net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1934, after all charges and taxes, of $2,428,965, compared with $2,061,717 for the corresponding period last year. After the payment of dividends on preferred stock, Series A, net income applicable to the common stock amounted to $2,051,975, or 88 cents a share on the 2,092,444 shares, comparing with 80 cents a share for the similar period of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	2600	7	6⅞	7	7
34¾	16	1	Adams Millis	1100	25	24⅝	25	25
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1100	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
17⅜	4	..	Advance Rumely	500	4½	4	4	4⅛
106⅛	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	600	96	95¾	96	96⅛
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	700	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
23⅞	17⅜	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	6700	20	18¾	20	18⅝
1⅞	1⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	7800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
16½	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2200	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	8
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7
166¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	1300	129	127¾	127¾	129
23⅜	12¾	..	Allis Chalmers	3400	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅞
45	25	.50‡	Amal Leather pf	100	31	31	31	31½
55⅜	41½	2	Amerada	500	47¼	46½	47¼	46⅞
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Chl Del	300	31⅞	31¼	31¼	32¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1200	16	15¾	16	16
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2300	9¾	9	9¾	9¼
72⅜	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	61	56½	61	62
38	22	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	22¼	22	22¼	22½
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	109	109	109	110
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	1900	95¼	94¼	95¼	95
33⅛	14¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	18	17¼	15½	16¼
56½	35	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38¼	35	36¾	..
12¼	5	..	Am Chain	400	5	5	5	5½
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	22	22	22	..
10½	3	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
62½	23½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	25¼	23½	25	24
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	5½	..	Am & For Pow	4000	6	5⅝	5¾	6
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	13	12½	13	13
17½	7	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
22⅝	12⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	600	13¼	13	13¼	13
42¼	20	..	Am Hide & L pf	900	20½	20½	20½	20
10	3⅞	..	Am Ice	2000	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
45¼	31	6	Am Ice pf	100	31	31	31	33⅛
11	6	..	Am International	2700	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
1½	¾	..	Am La France	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
38¾	17⅜	..	Am Locomotive	800	18	17⅞	18	18⅝
74⅝	47	..	Am Loco pf	300	47	47	47	47
10¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1000	8⅛	8½	8½	8¼
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	2600	19¼	19¼	19⅜	19½
12¼	4¾	..	Am Power & Lt	4600	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	13½	13	13	12⅝
29⅞	13⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	15¼	13½	15¼	14¾
17⅝	11¾	..	Am Radiator	11300	12½	12	12½	12⅛
28¾	15	..	Am Rolling Mill	10300	16	15⅛	15¾	15¼
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅝	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	1500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
30	18¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18½	18¼	18½	19
51¼	35	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8200	36½	35	35¾	35½
125	100	7§	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122	122	122	..
26½	13	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	14	13	14	14
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	20	71	70	71	70
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1600	65⅛	63¾	65⅛	64
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	112¾	111⅝	112¼	112
13	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	3¾	3	3	3
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	100	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
27⅜	16	1	Am Wat W & E	4700	16¾	16	16¾	16
80	54	6	Am Wat Wks	300	75⅛	75	75	80
1⅞	1¼	..	Am Woolen	3600	⅞	¾	⅞	1⅛
83⅜	48½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	49	48½	48½	50
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	800	1	1	1	1
17½	3⅛	..	Am Writ Pap pf	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9	4⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	40	39½	39½	..
17¾	11½	..	Anaconda Cop	26200	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11¼
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	..
28¾	16½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
34	16¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	90	90	90	90
5⅝	3⅞	..	Armour Ill N	9700	4⅜	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
61	54	..	Armour Ill pf N	1200	55	54	55	55½
75⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	63	62	62½	63
8⅝	3½	..	Arnold Constable	1000	4	3½	4	3¾
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	700	5¼	5	4¾	5⅛
18⅛	8¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	9¼	8¾	9	9
40½	29⅛	.50	Asso Oil	30	37	37	37	32
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	7500	57	55	56	55⅜
90	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	300	87	87	87	87¼
54⅝	29	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	30⅞	30	30½	29⅞
16	10	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	10	10	10	10
74	13	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	13	13	13	13
35½	23⅛	..	Atl Refining	2200	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	47¾	46¼	47¾	48
19¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	10	10	10	10
57⅞	19½	2§	Auburn Auto	2000	20¾	19½	20¾	20½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
10¾	4	..	Aviation Corp Del	13200	4¼	4	4¼	4

—B—

16	7⅜	..	Baldwin Loco	70	8	7½	7¾	7½
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	35	35	35	36⅜
34½	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7200	17⅛	16¼	16½	17¼
37⅞	18⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1500	20	18⅜	20	18½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	800	40	39½	40	40
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
10	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	11200	7¼	6½	7⅛	7
18¾	11⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	900	13½	13	13½	13½
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1500	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅜
119½	93¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	117½	117½	117½	116¾
23⅞	11⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	5600	12	11⅜	11⅞	11¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	3800	16	15⅜	16	16
34¼	26½	1½b	Best & Co	500	30½	30	30½	30⅞
49½	26¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7200	29¼	29⅛	28¾	27⅝
82	56½	..	Beth Steel pf	1300	57	56⅞	56⅞	56½
40	22	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	22	21⅜	21⅜	23
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	1000	8	7½	8	7⅞
56¼	43¼	..	Blumenthal pf	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	52½	51	52½	52½
85	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	40	84½	82⅝	82⅝	86
28½	19¼	1.60†	Borden	4500	26	25¼	26	26
28⅝	18¼	1	Borg Warner	1300	19½	18¼	19½	19½
3	⅞	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	6200	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	15½
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	4400	39	38	38½	38¼
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	93¾	93¾	93⅜	95¾
8¾	4	..	Brooklyn Quayan	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
80½	60⅞	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	62	62	62	61¼
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	500	4¾	4⅛	4¾	4⅛
9⅜	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	4½	4	4⅜	4⅛
14½	7⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
75	55	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	55
7¾	3½	..	Budd Mfg	6500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
44	16½	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	16¾	16	16	16¼
5⅜	2¼	..	Budd Wheel	1600	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
15½	6¼	..	Bullard	1000	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	80	8¾	8	8¾	8½
19⅛	11⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	800	11½	11⅛	11½	11½
3⅞	1½	..	Bush Terminal	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	2	2	2	2
4¾	1¾	..	Butterick	1200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
32¾	14½	..	Byers	2200	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	16½
67⅞	42¼	..	Byers pf	10	45	45	45	45

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2300	35¾	33¼	35⅜	32¾
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅜	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	2600	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
29½	15⅜	1	Canada Dry	1900	15⅞	15¼	15¼	16½
18¼	12⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	4100	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
38	28½	2.	Cannon Mills	100	32½	32½	32½	32
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7¼
85	74	4	Caro Clinch & O	10	85	85	85	..
86¾	41½	..	Case Thresh	2200	43	41½	42¼	40
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1900	26	24¾	26	25¼
44½	20⅝	..	Celanese Corp	4100	22	20⅝	21⅞	21
22⅜	62	.. h	Celotex Co pf	80	8	7¾	8	8
4⅝	1¾	.. h	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	700	29¼	28	29¼	28
12⅜	7½	..	Century Ribbon	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
43⅜	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	13300	38⅝	37	38	37¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1100	42	41	41⅞	41⅝
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5600	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	44⅜
8	1⅝	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	1¾
5½	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
8½	2¾	..	Chi Mil l& St P	2200	3	2¾	3	2⅞
13¼	4⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
15	5⅛	..	Chi & N'western	6700	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5½
28	9¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	10½	9¾	10¼	10½
9⅞	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	5	4½	5	4¾
28¾	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	17¼	16	17¼	16
6½	2	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	2½	2	2¼	2⅛
8	2	.. h	Chi R I&P 6%	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
9¾	3½	.. h	Chi R I&P 7%	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	24½	24½	24½	25
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	1700	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
60⅜	35¼	1†	Chrysler	24200	37	35¼	36½	35⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19½	19	19½	19½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	84	83½	83½	84½
2⅛	¾	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18⅛	9⅝	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	14½	13½	13½	13⅞
28½	10½	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	11½	10½	11	11
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	200	79½	79½	79½	78¼
6¾	3¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4	3¾	4	3⅞
40⅜	24½	..	Colo & Southern	20	24¾	24½	24½	26½
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
19¼	9½	..	Columbia Gas	9300	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅜
34¾	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	24⅜	23½	24	24¼
77¼	58	1†	Columbian Carb	1400	66	65	66	65
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2900	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27⅛
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	105	105	105	105
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3600	54¾	52½	54	55½
110	91	6	Comm ITr cv pf	100	109	109	109	..
36¾	17⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	7200	18⅜	17¾	18¼	18¼
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	16400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
52¾	21½	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	39	38	38	38⅞
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1500	25¾	24¾	25¾	25
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film 1 pf	800	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
47⅜	30⅝	2	Consol Gas	9800	31½	30½	31¼	30½
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
14¼	8⅛	.25b	Consol Oil	14200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
2⅞	¾	..	Consol Textile	2600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	6⅛	..	Container A	600	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	800	3¾	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	6⅛	..	Cont Baking A	800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	7
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	700	1	1	1	1
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	400	52½	52⅛	52½	52
83¼	43¾	3	Cont Can	1600	77½	77	77½	77¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	29	28¾	29	28½
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1900	⅞	¾	¾	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4100	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	17½
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	800	64¼	63	64	64
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	2600	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	32
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	1800	13⅝	13	13⅞	13½
36¼	19	..	Crown Cork & S	1600	21½	19	20¾	21½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	39⅝	39½	39½	..
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1900	4½	4	4⅜	4
38⅝	19¾	..	Crucible Steel	800	20¼	19¾	19¾	20⅛
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	90	5½	5	5	5½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅜
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	55¼	54	54	56
54¾	37⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	46	45¼	45¼	46½
29¾	13⅛	..	Curtis Publishing	2400	18½	17⅞	18	18
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	79½	79	79½	80
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4200	7½	6¾	7½	7¼
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	40	87¼	87¼	87¼	86

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34½	15¼	..	Deere & Co	3200	16	15½	15½	15½
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	11¾	11¾	11⅜	12½
73½	40¾	..	Del & Hudson	210	43	40¾	42⅛	42½
33⅜	16½	..	Del Lack & W	7600	18	16½	17⅜	17
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	5
35¼	29	1¼§	Devoe & Ray A	300	40¼	40	40	40½
110⅝	99	7	Devoe & Ray pf	20	110¼	110½	110½	110⅛
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	600	23½	23	23	23⅝
34¼	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34	34	34	34¼
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2900	40¼	39	39½	40¼
23	18	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4200	17	15⅝	16½	15⅝
23	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	15
110⅝	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	10	104	104	104	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7600	88½	86⅜	88	86½
30	17½	1g	Durham Hos pf	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	..

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12¾	4¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	5¼	4¼	5¼	4½
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	97½	96¾	97½	97½
22½	13½	1	Eaton Mfg	1900	16	14⅛	14⅝	14½
31⅛	17⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5300	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	18⅜
6⅛	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	3600	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3200	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
9⅝	3⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6300	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	8½	8⅛	8¼	8½
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	9⅝	9	9⅜	10
52	40	2	Elec Sto Buttery	100	42	42	42	..
1⅞	⅜	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
8¾	3¼	..	Engineers Pub S	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
23½	11½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	12	12	12	11½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	12½	12½	12½	..
10⅝	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	900	6	5½	5½	5½
24½	12	..	Erie RR	1300	13	12½	13	12½
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	19¾	18	19¾	18
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	900	8	7¾	7¾	8
14¼	9	..	Evans Products	6100	18⅝	16⅞	18½	16½
10½	3⅜	..	Exchange Buffet	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾

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Commerce and Finance

Hull Stresses Private Claims in U. S.-Soviet Debt Parley

Business and Industry

Russia And U. S. Debt-Bargaining Parley Begins

Washington Negotiations Likely to Stress American Citizens' Claims

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Today—more than nine months since the United States officially recognized Soviet Russia—the two governments concerned finally got down to adjustment of the one serious disagreement between them, debts.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Troyanovsky, opened discussion of the highly involved debt question by a formal call on Secretary Cordell Hull at the Department of State this morning. After preliminary discussions by these principals the actual work will be handled by subordinate experts. The negotiations are expected to be long drawn out.

As the experts gather around the bargaining table the balance of claims is heavily in favor of the United States, but other considerations—mostly trade and partly the default of other debtors to the United States—make it appear unlikely at this time that the American Government will gain recognition of any considerable portion of the debt.

American Claims Listed

What the State Department is most anxious to obtain, however, is some restitution to private individuals for property confiscated by the Soviet Government at the beginning of the revolution. It is believed that the United States negotiators will be willing to waive substantial parts of the official Government claim if the Soviet Government will reimburse private American citizens for their losses.

The American claims are as follows:

1. Loans to the Kerensky Government, $187,729,000.
2. Loans to various provincial, pre-Soviet, governments for relief supplies during the faminine of 1918, $4,872,297.
3. Interest on the above two items, $144,621,990.
4. Claims of private citizens against the Soviet Government rising primarily from confiscation of tangible property but partly from refusal to recognize Tsarist bonds on which a small amount were held in this country, approximately, $400,000,000.

Approximate total, $704,155,582.

Damage in Vladivostok

Against this sizeable bill various remarks made by Soviet officials indicate that the only counter claim presented will be for alleged damage done to Russian property and persons during the American occupation at Archangel. Similar claims regarding the occupation at Vladivostok were waived by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, by the terms of the agreement with President Roosevelt covering recognition.

As far as can be learned here, no specific sum has yet been mentioned in regard to the claim rising out of the Archangel expedition. Thus, on the surface, the United States has claims amounting to more than $700,000,000 against a single indeterminate claim.

However, the Russian position is far stronger than might appear.

The direct obligation incurred by the Kerensky Government and the contemporaneous provincial governments amount in all (principal and interest) to $337,223,288. is in the same category as government debts go with the obligations to the United States of England, France, Italy, Belgium and the other allies to whom the United States loane ' money durin the war.

Kerensky Debt Unrecognized

Since the other allied governments have virtually repudiated these obligations very little more blame can be attached to Soviet default than to British or French default. The only significant difference is that the other allies did recognize their obligations for many years and have made substantial payments. The Soviets have never recognized the Kerensky debts.

Since substantial reductions were made in the other war debts immediately following the World War it is considered likely that the United States will now be willing to scale the Kerensky debt down materially if the Soviet will recognize its validity at all.

It is also intimated in State Department circles that the private claims are considered more important than the Government debt and that particular efforts will be made to obtain restitution for the private citizens whose property was confiscated.

Exercising a vital influence on the negotiations will also be the question of foreign trade. With every effort being made by the Administration to stimulate American export trade it is felt that demands should not be made on Russia which would force a reduction in Russian purchases in this country.

National Dairy Sales Up But Earnings Are Lower

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp. reports net profit for the first six months of $4,009,387 after all charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 58 cents a common share. In the first half of 1933 the company earned an equivalent of 76 cents a share on its common stock.

Sales during the period were $129,568, 398, compared with $110,-464,734 in the first half of 1933. The increase in dollar sales, however, a statement by the company said, was more than offset by added costs which reduced the company's earnings to 2.82 per cent of sales, as compared with 4.34 per cent during the same period in 1933.

The company reported that it had noted some improvement in the dairy industry as a whole since last December.

Electric Energy Output Increases

By the Associated Press

New York, July 25

ELECTRIC power output last week totaled 1,663,771,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,647,680,000 kilowatt hours the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The increase over a year ago was 0.6 per cent, compared with an unchanged percentage the previous week.

Regional changes from 1933 for last week were: New England, a decrease of 9.0 per cent compared with a drop of 9.8 per cent the week before; middle Atlantic, an increase of 3.0 per cent, compared with a gain of 2.7 per cent; central industrial, a drop of 0.1 per cent, compared with a drop of 1.0 per cent; west central, a gain of 4.8, compared with a gain of 0.7; Southern States, a gain of 1.2 per cent, compared with a loss of 4.2; Rocky Mountain, a drop of 2.0 per cent, compared with a gain of 0.2; Pacific coast, a gain of 5.1 per cent, compared with a gain of 10.5.

Texas Increases Payment on Road Bonds 20 Per cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25—A 20 per cent increase in the State of Texas payments on principal of road bonds for the support of state highways has been made possible for the calendar year 1935, due to increased revenue from the gasoline sales tax fund, according to W. H. Gordon, chief accountant of the State Board of County and District Road Indebtedness.

Last year the board paid only 30 per cent of its portion of the principal on the bonds, together with all of its share of the interest. Rigid enforcement of the motor fuel tax law provided the funds for the increase in the new budget, just adopted by the board.

The increase from 30 to 50 per cent in the State's portion of principal payments is attributed also, in part, to the fact that the board, through purchase and retirement of eligible bonds and warrants, has been able to reduce the outstanding indebtedness considerably.

The anticipated Jan. 1, 1935, balance in the fund, which is made up of one-fourth of the gasoline sales tax receipts, diverted for the purpose of paying the State's portion of maturing road bond indebtedness, is $1,720,944, Mr. Gordon said. Anticipated revenue for 1935 is $7,206,700.

The State's portion of principal on road bonds coming due in 1935 is $4,147,457, and its portion of interest is $5,040,264.

Rigid enforcement of the motor fuel law was begun abo. 15 months ago. Its influence on gasoline sales tax collections is reflected in the increase of $839,919.75 during the period Aug. 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932-33.

Canadian Dividend Payments in June Near Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 25—Dividend payments by Canadian corporations to their stockholders established a new high record for any June, and the total of over $41,000,000 was the second highest on record in the Dominion, being exceeded only by December, 1930, when the total was above $50,000,000.

Total disbursements for June, 1934, are estimated at $41,298,349, contrasted with $17,993,417 in June, 1933, and $20,891,877 in June, 1932.

The cumulative total of dividend payments for the first six months reached $97,234,210, a large increase from the $70,744,038 paid in similar months of the preceding year, and $87,446,352 in the corresponding months of 1932.

Tax Campaign Committee To Continue Activities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Organized efforts to assist cities in collecting delinquent taxes have been so successful that they will be continued through the rest of the year, Sanders Shanks, Jr., secretary of the Pay Your Taxes Campaign National Committee, said in announcing the committee's decision to maintain its program through 1934-5.

"A year ago at this time, when the Pay Your Taxes Campaign was organized, tax strikes were sweeping the country, delinquent tax collection was at a standstill, and the credit of many cities was seriously threatened," Mr. Shanks said. "Today, due in no small measure to the campaign, tax strikes are virtually eliminated, delinquent collections have responded favorably to campaigns in many cities, current collections are improving, and cities are again able to borrow."

St. Louis Finance Co. Decides to Quit Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25—The St. Louis Finance Company, one of a series of loan agencies formed throughout the country to work with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in providing temporary financing to business concerns, has quit the field. In the eight months in which it maintained an office, no funds were advanced through it, and the directors saw no prospect of operation as they had expected. Three loans which the company proposed to make received tentative indorsement by the RFC.

Nation's Hay Crop Seen As Smallest In Last 40 Years

Shortage to Be Partially Offset By Other Feeds—Price Warning Issued

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—In spite of the fact that this year's hay production, in relation to hay-consuming livestock, will be the shortest ever known, there is no need "for anyone to get panicky," as livestock feeding will be aided by numerous emergency measures, the National Hay Association, Inc., was told by its secretary-treasurer, Fred K. Sale, at the annual meeting closed here yesterday.

Will Be Partially Offset

While the usual hay crop itself is expected "to be exceedingly short," Mr. Sale declared the effects of this will be "partially offset by the cutting of oats and other small grains for hay and, where possible, by the planting of a large acreage of soy beans, millet and other emergency crops," he continued.

"The total acreage of hay and auxiliary feed crops this season is, therefore, expected to be about 64,-017,000 acres, or only three per cent below that cut last year," Mr. Sale said.

In view of the present outlook Mr. Sale advised the hay dealers to try to keep hay prices under control and not "get panicky and go out and boost hay prices clear out of sight. Conditions are such that it will require conservatism and good busines judgment in your business dealings in hay this season. Remember that the customers have not regained their former purchasing power yet, and if the prices of hay increase to a point where they cannot buy it, then they will resort to any and all kinds of other forage and roughage which is available."

In reviewing the hay prospects more in detail, the association secretary said in his report:

Much Substitution

"During the last 15 years for which comparable estimates are available, the annual production of hay has averaged 85,102,000 tons from 70,225,000 acres and in 1931, the year of lowest production in this period, 73,708,000 tons were produced on 66,389,000 acres. As very little old hay from the 1933 crop is left on farms and a considerable quantity of the 1934 crop has already been fed, the supply of hay on farms next fall will be the smallest in many years.

"Where the acreage of corn and small grain is large in proportion to livestock numbers, such fodder, stover and straw as is available will be extensively substituted for hay this season; but where such substitutes are also scare the shortage of hay will be a serious factor in the feeding problem next winter. This year's hay production, it is said, will be the smallest in 40 years and in relation to hay-consuming livestock the shortest ever known. Deficiency of moisture early in the year still constitutes a great handicap to the revival of pastures and meadows, and in the growth of the late planted emergency crops.

Work in Lumber Trade Up 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—A 3 per cent increase in employment in the lumber industry for April over March was shown in a report by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The report also revealed an upturn of 1.30 per cent in total pay rolls for the industry.

During March the report said there were 236,851 men employed in the industry while in April the number reached 244,027. Pay rolls for March totaled $14,675,647 while in April the figure was $14,866,463.

While the average number of hours worked by each employee during April shrank to 136 as compared with 139 for March the average wage per hour was shown to have climbed slightly from 40.02 cents to 40.14.

Claims Bankruptcy Law Saves Investor Billions

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—The new bankruptcy law recently passed by Congress will save the American investor billions of dollars, according to an article in the Trust Companies Magazine.

The new bankruptcy law is described by Guy M. Walker, New York attorney, as "the most scientific advance in the field of business salvage in any country up to date."

"The old system meant enormous profits to the buyers at forced sales," Mr. Walker says, "and of course correspondingly large losses to the investors and stockholders interested in the property."

Extension of the jurisdiction of the federal courts, Mr. Walker believes, "has ended the nuisance of ancillary receivers."

"The need for this law is proved," he continued, "by the flood of applications filed under it within 24 hours after it was signed by the President."

Baltimore & Ohio 4½ P. C. Notes Offered

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25 — Part of $50,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio five-year 4½ per cent notes are being offered at 100 per cent and accrued interest by a syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., and Brown, Harriman & Co.

Over $36,500,000 of the notes have already been sold and the balance is offered to the public. The syndicate receives 1 per cent of the principal amount of the notes sold and security dealers will receive ¼ of 1 per cent of this compensation for an, notes purchased.

Finance Institute Studies Cuba's Economic Situation

Analyzes Factors Affecting Island's Efforts to Maintain Market for Its Sugar—Exports Slump From $354,000,000 in 1925 to $84,000,000 in 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Details of the governmental measures affecting payment of service charges on the Cuban Government debt since the overthrow of the Machado régime and containing extensive data on the sugar industry and other aspects of the island republic's economic and financial affairs, have been issued by the Institute of International Finance in a 500-word report on the financial and economic situation in Cuba.

The institute, which is a non-profit organization conducted by the Investment Bankers Association of America in coöperation with New York University, makes no comment but endeavors to give a comprehensive presentation of facts for the information of American investors and others who may be interested in the Cuban situation.

External Debt $51,887,900

The debt classified by the Cuban Government as "external," exclusive of public works loans, the institute says, embraces five loans amounting to about $51,887,900, on which the payment of sinking funds was suspended by executive decree April 11, 1934. The report adds that while no definite time limit was placed upon the sinking fund moratorium, the decree recites that, "It is presumably to be expected that in a period of two years the present situation will have changed to one of economic re-establishment and of national prosperity which will permit the Republic of Cuba without difficulty to resume fulfillment of the entirety of its international obligations."

Previously the Cuban Government had suspended sinking fund payments on its public works loans, of which $80,867,000 is outstanding, and on April 16, 1934, created a commission to inquire into the legality of these loans. After six weeks of hearings, in which the American bank which negotiated the loans presented detailed explanations of the financing, the commission reported that the loans were not legal and binding on the present government. The commission based its report on a contention that the Machado Government was not a de jure government. The Cuban Government, says the institute, has not indicated its attitude toward the commission's report.

The story of the Cuban situation is largely the story of sugar, the institute points out, and gives details of the Cuban Government's efforts to maintain markets during recent years in the face of increased world production of sugar and tariff laws in the United States, which usually takes more than two-thirds of the sugar exported by Cuba.

Slump in Value Since 1925

The total value of Cuban sugar production, says the report, declined from about $265,000,000 in 1925 to approximately $50,000,000 in 1933. World production of raw sugar increased from 20,650,000 short tons in 1913-14 to 31,894,000 short tons in 1930-31, an increase of 54.5 per cent. Since the Chadbourne agreement in May, 1931, between Cuba, Java, Peru, Germany and other European countries which produce about 70 per cent of the export sugar, production has been somewhat curtailed in these countries, says the report, but the production in other countries has increased.

Sugar Leads Exports

Tobacco, says the Institute, now represents 16.1 and sugar 66.9 per cent of Cuban exports. The total of Cuban exports has declined from $354,000,000 in 1925 to $84,000,000 in 1932. Imports have declined in the same period, the Institute adds, from $297,000,000 to $42,000,000, seriously impairing Cuban revenues which consist to a large extent of customs duties.

The content of the Cuban gold peso was reduced on May 25, 1934, from 1.5046 grams of fine gold to 0.8886 grams, which is approximately the same as the present gold content of the United States dollar, the Institute says. This law also decreed that old gold coins of the United States and Cuba were no longer legal tender and placed restrictions on the exportation of gold. Cuban circulation consists of United States currency, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Cuban gold, silver and nickel coins and silver certificates of the Cuban Treasury. There is no limitation on gold coinage. The amount of silver that may be coined has been recently increased. On April 1, 1934, the Cuban Government announced that it had purchased 7,-742,480 ounces of silver, for the minting of coins, with $3,179,725 of the $4,025,000 credit extended the Cuban Treasury by the United States Second Export-Import Bank. The Institute's study discusses the Cuban budget and closes with a detailed report on the public debt.

The World's Business

Carrying Out the Silver Purchase Act

THE vigorous carrying out of the Silver Purchase Act calls for a reappraisement of this vitally important measure. When it was passed, none could foresee its effects. For, though the bill legislated a new policy of adding silver to gold in the country's metallic reserves, its fulfillment was left entirely to the President's discretion. Most commentators felt that little would be done beyond the declaration of this new policy, the feeling being based upon the President's known opposition to silver legislation. One ought to have known better, in view of Senator William Borah's expressed satisfaction with the Administration-Congressional compromise which led to the silver purchase bill. The Senator from Idaho was a gentleman from Missouri in regard to the President's silver intentions. Therefore, he must have been assured of action when he declared himself pleased with the compromise.

The most curious feature of this curious piece of legislation is the tax on profits gained from silver transactions. In New York I find very few people who understand the incidence of this impost. Credit is freely given to the Treasury for its constant efforts at clarification. But, in spite of the clarifying regulations that are constantly coming out of the Treasury, the law as it stands appears to defy any attempt to make the tax workable. Seldom before in American history has there been a more loosely drawn enactment. Another act will probably be required to iron out the confusion. For, no matter how the Treasury explains the original measure, the tax will continue to produce unexpected and damaging results. This applies also to the entire measure.

* * *

The Genesis of the tax is the President's opposition to silver legislation. Mr. Roosevelt wanted a breathing spell from new monetary laws. But the silver bloc, focussed in the politically adroit "flying wedge," forced the Administration into a corner. He tried to head off the agitation by authorizing an inquiry into private silver holdings, the object being to show up those in the movement who had ulterior motives. Some of the disclosures were sensational. But they failed to stop the drive for legislation. When the President deemed it politically advisable to acquiesce in a silver bill, he demanded the inclusion of a tax on those speculators who had been accumulating the metal in anticipation of precisely just such legislation. The tax amounts to 50 per cent of the profits on silver transactions. Notice that it was directed at the speculators. Senator Key Pittman explained: "It was not the intention, as I understand, of the Treasury department, in preparing this tax proposal, to have it apply to anything except actual speculation in the buying and selling of bullion."

What has happened is that the impost has fallen upon speculators and non-speculators alike. It falls, for instance, on bankers who are in the habit of "hedging" their transaction in Chinese exchange.

* * *

China is the only great country left on the silver standard. Thus Chinese currency rises and falls in correspondence with the price of silver; in fact, it is silver. Suppose an American business man has bought hides from a Chinese concern. He goes to his bank and asks for Chinese dollars with which to make payment. The bank must go into the market and buy the silver. This is shipped out to China and the proceeds of the sale there are bought back in reimbursement of the bank's outlay. To guard against loss from the fluctuating price of the metal while it is in transit, the bank "hedges" the shipment by selling a futures contract in the New York market. This is elementary protection, and a regular practice in connection with all trading with China. Yet, if there is any profit on the American bank's transaction, 50 per cent of it must go to the treasury.

But the tax is only part of the trouble. In accounting for such profits, which are extremely narrow, the banks are put to endless trouble in rendering their accounts to the Treasury. Moreover, silver can be sent to China only under special license. It is said that a good deal of red tape is involved in getting such licenses. Yet, in the settlement of accounts with China, shipments are necessary. Altogether the act amounts to a direct discouragement of China trade. When one recalls the assertions that the measure would have just the contrary result, this is somewhat ironical, to say the least.

* * *

The effect of the entire measure on China itself is still problematical. But the drift is becoming apparent. The advance in the price of silver is causing deflation in China. That this would be the case was stressed when the legislation was agitated. Time has afforded the proof. High silver means high exchange for China, and the effect is precisely the same as a high exchange rate is in the United States. President Roosevelt's policy has been to cheapen the exchange value of the dollar in order to counteract deflation. How a contrary policy extended to China would help China was never explained. Already the Chinese have taken a step to offset the particular benefit which, it was held, would accrue to American trade as the result of making silver dear. New import duties are announced which are said to bear harshly on American goods. H. B. E.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Foreign Wool Markets Show A Firmer Tone

Prices Improve and Competition Keen—Domestic Trade Still Quiet

A steadier tone appears to have come into the foreign wool markets, if the opening of the East India wool auctions in Liverpool yesterday may be taken as a criterion. Of course this auction is not so good a barmoeter of European conditions as the London auctions but it reveals more or less the feeling of the market with respect to low grade wools.

Prices as cabled from the opening were firm and on the best parcels, which naturally were comparatively few on the opening day, there was fairly keen competition and prices were a shade against the buyer. With the better wools being offered today and tomorrow it is conceivable there there might be some further strength shown.

Foreign Trade Outlook

This sale assumes more importance than usual because of the fact that the foreign markets have declined latterly so that there is the possibility of heavier importations of foreign wools to compete with the incoming clip of domestic wools.

Arrivals of the domestic clip in the eastern seaboard markets have been increasing steadily and it is estimated that more than 200,000,-000 pounds of the new domestic wools have passed out of first hands either by direct sale or on consignment. This is close to two-thirds of the domestic clip.

Of the balance of the clip, it is estimated that 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds is left in Texas alone and of the wool still left in Texas half, or say 15,000,000 pounds, is in the San Angelo warehouses. The balance is scattered at the various other concentration points, except Kerrville, which is practically cleared of wool.

There is a little business being done in the eastern seaboard markets. Occasional sales of small lots of 12 months Texas are reported around 70 cents, clean basis, while a little fall wool is being moved at about 61 to 62 cents, clean basis.

There is some interest being shown in bright fleece wools at steady rates. Demand for pulled wools has been very moderate. Occasional sales of the better types of East India wools are reported at about 46 to 47 cents for the good creamy Jorias.

Territory Wools Quiet

There is very little business being reported in territory wools, which are for the most part held above the level which manufacturers are willing to pay.

There is a better tone in the noils market and also in the wool waste market, due to the fact that some of the small lots which were offered at relatively low prices have been cleared.

The trade is waiting for a clearer outlook in the piecegoods markets. There is more or less sampling being done by the mills, but as yet the movement of piecegoods is not sufficient to establish any working basis for the season in wool. Spinners and topmakers, however, report a little better movement in their commodities against old stocks.

Business in Far West Up in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—Far western business during June increased .3 of a point over May and 7.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively over the like months of 1933 and 1932, according to the Bank of America.

The fractional gain of the current index compares with a 3.2 point gain from May to June in 1933 and a decrease of .9 of a point from May to June in 1932.

The bank's index is composed of weighted and adjusted figures on carloadings, electric power production and bank debits for seven far western states.

Brazil Sugar Production Forecast 3 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Brazil's cane sugar production for this year is forecast at 984,000 long tons compared with 954,000 tons last year. This is an increase of 30,000 tons or a little over 3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

There are two cane harvesting seasons in Brazil, depending upon the region where it occurs, states the report. In the southern part of the country (States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais) the campaign starts generally in June and lasts until October or November. In the northern section (States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Bahia) harvesting begins in November and continues to March or April.

Practically all of the sugar produced is consumed locally. In 1933, according to the Lamborn Statistical Department, the exports totaled 25,400 tons, or 2.6 per cent of the total output.

Hudson Motor Sales 120 P.C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 25The Hudson Motor Car Company announces that its sales in the United States for the first five months of this year show an increase of 120 per cent over the like period of 1933, the second largest gain of any unit in the industry.

Official new car registration figures show Hudson and Terraplane sales totaling 26,989 for the first five months of 1934 as compared with 12,251 for the like period last year. Hudson's total sales are 3.5 per cent of the sales for the entire industry as compared with 2.4 per cent for the first five months of 1933.

AAA Buys 1,100,000 Cattle in the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 25

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration has bought more than 1,100,000 cattle from emergency drought counties in 16 western states at the close of business July 19. All of these cattle are turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, as they are purchased, to be processed for distribution to families on relief rolls.

Payments to cattlemen in these states amounted to $5,910,-305. These figures, however, do not represent payment for all cattle purchased to that time, since several days ordinarily are required to issue vouchers in payment for animals purchased. The cattle purchased came from 89,113 farms in the 16 states and represent 32.8 per cent of the total inventory of 3,515,903 head of cattle on those farms.

The states in which purchases have been made, together with the total number of cattle bought in each state follows: Arizona, 17,192; Colorado, 12,335; Idaho, 514; Minnesota, 117,444; Montana, 42,045; Nebraska, 14,798; Nevada, 1278; New Mexico, 30,-770; North Dakota, 556,705; Oklahoma, 2531; Oregon, 66; South Dakota, 205,827; Texas, 114,252; Utah, 7828; Wisconsin, 18,682; Wyoming, 17,558.

Chilean Interests Form New Powerful Nitrate Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25 — Chilean interests are mainly responsible for the formation of a powerful new company which has risen from the ashes of the old Cosach nitrate combine. When the final meeting was held in Valparaiso to effect the statutory dissolution of Cosach it was announced that certain Chilean, British, German and American interests had agreed on the formation of a new entity to be known as the Tarapaca and Antofagasta Nitrate Company.

The new combine will include 34 old nitrate companies working nearly 100 plants with the Shanks process. In many respects it will rival the newer American plants with the so-called Guggenheim process which were forced to vacate Cosach under the terms of the Alessandri dissolution law. All of them, however, will work within the new Sales Corporation, so restoring harmony of production and sales which the Government insists is essential in order to compete with the rival synthetic industries of the United States and Europe.

The Tarapaca and Antofagasta Nitrate Company is capitalized at 209,000,000 pesos in 50-peso shares. The head office will be in Santiago and the main buying agency in Valparaiso. In accordance with the Cosach liquidation law the members of the old company assume their share of the old debts, the total being assessed at 328,000,000 pesos which will be transformed into bonds without interest and carrying amortization only in the event of profits.

The president of the new company is Osvaldo F. de Castro, one of the liquidators of Cosach.

Drought Beclouds Business Outlook

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Contrary to the usual impression, the great drought of 1934 is a very unfavorable factor in the business outlook for the coming year, in the opinion of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. "It will have a depressing influence on the farmers' purchasing power and, consequently, on business in general," says the bulletin.

"This year's crop failure will certainly retard business recovery and may even cause a serious set-back in 1935, especially since business has not attained a sufficient strong position to withstand with much success a calamity of this kind. The one consoling feature is the possibility that the crop failure will prove to the Government that it cannot restore prosperity by curtailing agricultural production."

Over 1000 Banks Opened This Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—The number of banks opened and replaced so far this year total 1020, of which 339 are national and 681 state chartered institutions, according to the American Banker.

Federal Reserve reports show that after the banking holiday in 1933 at the first of April there were 4811 closed and unlicensed banks, of the 18,390 which had been operating 100 per cent on December 31, 1932.

Reopenings during 1933 totaled slightly over 1500, of which 800 took place before June 30. Added to the 1020 reopened this year, this makes the net loss in banking institutions since the first part of 1933 still 2300 banks, the American Banker estimates.

Vicksburg Bridge Co. Reorganization Planned

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—A plan of reorganization for the Vicksburg Bridge & Terminal Company, owning and operating a combined railroad and highway bridge, with approaches over the Mississippi River, between Delta Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., is made public by the Independent Bondholders Committee for Vicksburg Bridge & Terminal Company. This committee is headed by Milton W. Harrison, president of the Security Owners' Association, New York, as chairman.

Survey Discloses Growing Necessity For New Housing

Federal Data Show Need For Building and Repairs in 59 Cities

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Evidence collected by 10,000 field agents that a real opportunity exists for extensive home building and repair, has been referred to the Federal Housing Administration by the Commerce Department.

Acting Secretary John Dickinson summed up the results of a "real property inventory" in 64 cities with the statement:

"New housing is needed. Our figures indicate a very good opportunity for housing activities, both building and repairing."

The statistics were collected by civil works employees in a six-weeks door-to-door canvass. The statistics were referred to the Housing Administration which hopes to loose hundreds of millions of dollars for housing work to improve living conditions and speed recovery in the heavy industries.

For the 59 cities in which the survey is complete, Secretary Dickinson cited these high spots:

7.7 per cent of all the housing units were vacant.
16 per cent were overcrowded.
In more than 7 per cent there was an actual doubling up of families.
16 per cent needed structural repairs.
44 per cent needed maintenance repairs.
2.34 per cent were "unfit for human habitation."
25 per cent lacked bath tubs or shower baths.
20 per cent lacked indoor toilet facilities.

"If you just moved the extra families that are doubling up into separate units you would take up all the vacancies and show a real need for housing," Mr. Dickinson said.

He commented that residential vacancies were "not nearly as high as commonly supposed."

They ranged from 12 per cent in Portland, Maine, and Reno, Nev., and 11 per cent in Indianapolis, to 5 per cent in Burlington, Vt., and 3 per cent in Sioux Falls, Iowa.

Chicago Area Has Marked Increase In Retail Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—A big jump in retail activity, a steadiness in wholesale turnover and satisfactory conditions in the industrial and public utility fields characterized the past week in Chicago, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The response to the Dollar Day sales of the State Street stores aided retail business materially. The competing sales events staged by several of the neighborhood and community sales groups also helped the week's total.

In the wholesale field, there were some slight adverse reactions caused by the resumption of the drought. Early infiltrations of buyers and retailers here for the mid-summer trade shows and the world's fair, however, indicate considerable buying volume pending for Chicago distributors starting early in August.

In the industrial field, there was considerable demand on companies turning out construction and home refurnishing commodities. The local steel units again held a slight lead over competitors in other sections.

Public utility activity showed the usual vacation ease-up, although volume still continues slightly ahead of 1933.

A pickup in world's fair attendance and spending is also reported, some of the railroads stating that early August will show the same upward jump as a year ago.

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Hotels Report Rise In Business For New England

Survey Indicates an Estimated Increase of 35 to 50 Per Cent

Managers of New England hotels and resorts disclose an average estimated increase in business of between 35 and 50 per cent, according to Mr. Willard Davis of the Hotel and Restaurant News.

Mr. Davis is completing a survey of conditions in New England resorts which he considers to be a good barometer of hotel and resort business throughout the country. The notable estimated increase of 35 to 50 per cent over 1933 and 1932 he considers to be a "careful and conservative figure." Many, he declared, report gains of 100 per cent.

Col. William A. Barron, recognized leader of New England's recreational activities, speaks encouragingly for New Hampshire. As manager of the Crawford House property, Mt. Washington, he states that so far the indications of an increased travel movement in early spring have been borne out and "our summer business is showing a very marked and substantial increase over the last three years."

Many hotels and resorts in Maine report "all rooms filled."

Mr. Charles B. Day, president of the Maine Hotel Association, says: "There is no doubt about business being much better this year than last. It is a bit spotty in some sections but in others away ahead of any year since 1929. Only one report has been received 'business is worse.'" Camp operators in Maine frankly say their early season business was the best they have had.

Vermont reports travelers "in a better mood." In general, business is judged to a large extent on whether or not people are at work. In a factory if there is a demand for workers—business is conceded to be brisk.

Consequently the report from Miss A. H. Bridges, New England Placement Authority that there are more demands for experienced help than she can fill, is still another barometer. By July 4, all orders for hotel and resort help are usually filled. But this season she is still trying to get in touch with qualified workers. She reports "a record July" for placements.

Information from Mr. Herbert Baldwin of the Boston & Maine Railway Company shows increases averaging 20 per cent for various classes of passengers over this line. Figures for boys' and girls' camps run 20 to 25 per cent higher.

Purveyors, those who sell foodstuffs to hotels, note a marked increase. "The more people vacationing, the more food we sell."

Through the New England Council there is a well-organized movement afoot to extend the vacation period into September. Usually a definite break in the season takes place at Labor Day.

Theaters

"Love on an Island"

WESTPORT, Conn. — "Love on an Island," by Helen Deutsch, which opened this week at the Country Playhouse, aims its shafts at those lords of ballyhoo, the press agents, after the same fashion that "June Moon" pokes fun at Tin Pan Alley and "Once in a Lifetime" laughs at Hollywood's fantastic absurdities. It is a play about a play—a play that doesn't exist. Thaddeus Doyal, having lost his seat in the Senate and had an archaic New York mansion bestowed upon him, decides to write a play about Napoleon. Johnny Jaeger, Doyal's press-agent friend, breezes in, hears of the idea, gets on the telephone and soon has the best producer in New York, besides reams of publicity; but still there is no play.

When the final curtain falls, the only attempt at a dramatic piece are several crumpled bits of paper and a three-hour speech in the Senate. But at the last moment, Doyal receives a call from Hollywood asking him to come out and do scenarios which, his sweetheart points out, will be excellent because he will not have to write any more.

For the first two acts, Miss Deutsch manages to sustain the impossible situation, the rapid-fire dialogue and the general tempo of the play. With the third act, however, there is a general slowing-down period. Part of this is due to a looseness of construction of the play as a whole.

"Love on an Island" is entertainment of an inconsequential sort. Utilizing all possibilities of humor in her large and varied group of characters, Miss Deutsch showed promise in this particular type of comedy. Certainly she knows her theater, not to mention the profession which makes non-existent plays into smash hits.

The numerous small parts are cast with particular care. Outstanding members are James Rennie as the Senator; Millard Mitchell as Algernon van Buskirk, his collaborator, and Gertrude, a housekeeper in the Zazu Pitts manner, played by Ellen Lowe. J. D. B.

Canaries Never Peep, So Thief Gets Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25—A Mr. Edward Gromonda of this city has asked police to help him locate 75 of his choicest canaries which were stolen from his attic sometime yesterday.

According to Mr. Gromonda these birds had exceptional ability as warblers. Neighbors, however, report that not a peep was made by the birds when taken away by the thief.

At present not a trace of a feather has been located and both the police and Mr. Gromonda haven't the faintest idea what anyone would want, or do, with 75 canaries.

Fewer U. S. Tourists in Reich

American tourists business in Germany this year is estimated by tourist agencies at 45 per cent of last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Farm reports.....	Ted Black and his	Braves - Cincinnati	Dance program....
5:15 Monitor Views News..	orchestra	game	CBS dance music..
5:30 The Singing Lady....	"Old Jim Bridger"	Melody Mart	Jack Armstrong...
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers....	Vocal trio.....
6:00 Talk on education...	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	Tito Guisar.....
6:15 Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music.	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program.	Balalaika orches...
7:00 Spiritual Singers.....	NBC piano duo....	CBS dance music.	Sports; news.....
7:15 "Choosing a Career"..	Gene and Glenn..	Vera Van, songs...	Organ recital.....
7:30 Irene Rich; sketch....	After Dinner Revue	Modern Minstrel..	Golf lesson.....
7:45 Frank Buck.....	Phila. Symphony..	Boake Carter, news	Andrew Jacobson..
8:00 Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	Phil Spitalny Or...	Master of Mystery,
8:15 mystery story.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30 Igor Gorin, baritone..	Organ recital by	Everett Marshall;	Arthur Fiedler Es-
8:45 Spots talk.....	L. G. Del Castillo	soloist; orch.....	planade concert..
9:00 Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:15 man with his Band	night: Fred Allen;	Orchestra, Victor	Organ recital.....
9:30 from Central Park	soloists; players	Kolar, conductor;	Local dance music.
9:45 Mall, New York....	and orchestra....	from Chicago	Sports; news.....
10:00 Eddie Duchin and his	Guy Lombardo &	Program to be fr'm	Hughie Connor &
10:15 orchestra	his orchestra....	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30 "Radiana," drama, by	'Other America,"	Local dance music.	California Melo-
10:45 George Brown.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Sports; scores.....	dies: pop, variety
11:00 Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15 Dunbar Male Quartet.	News; dance music	Little Jack Little	Sign off.....
11:30 News; Don Bestor and	Nat. Radio Forum:	and his orchestra,....	
11:45 his orchestra.....	talk from Wash...	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Description of President Roosevelt's arrival in Honolulu.
1:30 WBZ, President Roosevelt's arrival at Honolulu.
2:15 WNAC, Massachusetts Consumers' Council program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves vs. Cincinnati baseball game, by Fred Hoey.
3:30 WEEI, Woman's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, direction of Eric Delamarter.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Ferde Grofé and his orchestra.
8:00 Rudy Vallee variety program; guest stars; soloists; sketches.
8:00 WNAC, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, direction of Will Dodge.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic program.
9:00 WEEI Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; orchestra; sketch.
9:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman band concert.
9:30 WNAC, Howard Barlow's Orchestra with Mary Eastman.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Deems Taylor; radio entertainers.
10:00 WNAC, "Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood"; Mark Warnow orchestra; guests.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Charlie Davis, 11:15; Guy Lombardo, 11:38; Dancing in Twin Cities, 12:30. WEEI—Jack Berger, 11:15; Freddy Berrens, 11:35; Mills Blue Rhythm, 12:05; Harold Stern, 12:30. WNAC—Reggie Childs, 11:15; Henry Busse, 11:45; Joe Reichman, 12; Enoch Light, 12:30.

Boston Snapshots

What—No Cowboys!—The San Francisco strike prevented Miss Beryl Franck, of Johannesburg, S. Af., from completing a round-the-world trip, and gave her an opportunity to get more closely acquainted with America. She arived the other day in Boston before sailing for home, via England.

"A great many people here," she told us, "seemed surprised that instead of lions and elephants we have street cars and department stores in Johannesburg. But they were no more surprised than I was to discover that America is not largely populated by cowboys. I suppose I got my ideas from the movies too!

"As a matter of fact I did meet some real cowboys when we stopped in Calgary on the way back from Banff, but I had no idea they were cowboys until someone told me. They weren't wearing the regulation hats and boots."

Half Century Housecleaning—After more than 50 years of repose, papers placed in the vaults and closets of a Waltham fire station have been brought to light during a general housecleaning, preparatory to improvements to the building. They may now be seen at Sheridan's market, Main Street.

There is a notice of a reward of $100 offered by the selectmen for information leading to the conviction of the person who set fire to the Boston & Maine station. There is another which invites the owner of a horse and market wagon which strayed into the sheds of the Spring Street Hotel, to come and remove them. A quantity of political posters reveal the fact that promises were made—and perhaps not always kept—even in those days.

Pigeons Cool Feet—Hot peanuts are all very well, but when they are served on hot pavements pigeons begin to lose their taste for them. Three of these birds were observed the other day standing at the edge of the pond on the Common, cooling their feet in the water. Not even fresh supplies of food offered close by could induce them to abandon this comfortable position. Soon a semi-circle of ducks gathered around them with quacks of surprise—but the pigeons remained blissfully motionless.

Billiards and Babies—The manager of Sagamore Beach hotel was a little surprised when an Italian, on the local relief list, approached him and sought appropriate accommodations for a christening ceremony. He wished to hire the hotel lobby. The fact that this had to be reserved for public use was pointed out to him. He was slightly abashed, but in a moment a smile lighted up his face again—"Very well, then," he said, "I take the billiard room downstairs!"

Four Policemen Arrest Calf—A playground activity that was not scheduled by any ERA or other department was the game of tag played yesterday in Oak Square, Brighton, by one two-months' old calf, four policemen and a number of boys. The calf having escaped from a convoy passing through, managed to avoid capture for nearly an hour.

Back to the Sounding Brass—Amusement parks are also experiencing a marked return of prosperity this season, and are reviving many of their former glories. Among these is the reconditioned organ of the merry-go-round at Paragon Park. A few weeks ago we were disappointed to hear no better accompaniment to the whirling horses than the everyday blare of a laboring loudspeaker. Last night as we approached, our ears were gladdened by the clash of cymbals and the steam-boat-like throb of the bass drum. Hurrying inside we were faced by the old organ, resplendent in new paint, trembling with the rhythms of the latest rolls of music.

A little while later the organ was silenced temporarily while another feature of the palmy days of the park was revived. The inevitable "captain" ascended to the top of a 122-foot ladder, paused while spectators pointed their chins skyward and then dived neatly into a six-foot-deep tank on the ground.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.

Polonaise from "Eugen Onegin".....Tchaikovsky
Second movement of the Fifth Symphony.....Tchaikovsky
Andante cantabile
Overture to "Euryanthe".....Weber
Soviet Iron Foundry.....Mossolov
Interval
Fantasia from the opera "Madama Butterfly".....Puccini
Liebestraum.....Liszt-Herbert
Suite, "Sigurd Jorsalfar".....Grieg
In the King's Palace—Borghild's Dream—Triumphal March
Only One Vienna.....Schrammel

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver Oliver," with Ann Williams, Doris Rich and Percy Moore. William Williams, director. Oceanside Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Interference," by Roland Pertwee and Harold Deardon. Presented by the South Shore Players with Donald Brian. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Myrna Loy in "Stamboul Quest," as a war time spy in southeastern Europe. Also a Walt Disney colored Silly Symphony, "Wise Little Hen." 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

EXETER—Mary Morris, Evelyn Venable and Kent Taylor in "Double Door," a melodrama with a slight element of mystery. 2:15, 5, 7:50 Also Bing Crosby, with Gracie Allen and George Burns, in "We're Not Dressing."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Circus Clown," with Joe Brown. Fenway at 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9:36 a. m., 12:02, 2:29, 4:56, 7:23, 9:50. Also mystery story, "Green Eyes."

ORPHEUM—Phil Spitalny's new orchestra, made up of expert girl musicians. Also on the stage Al. St. John and Kenneth Harlan. Screen feature, "Murder in a Private Car." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Navy," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien as rivals in various directions. Jack Powell, drummer-comedian with Ed Wynn's "Evening's Entertainment" in the winter, heads the stage show. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.

KEITH'S—Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary," with Madge Evans. Also Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—George Arliss in "Disraeli." 2:06, 4:45, 7:22, 10. Also Genevieve Tobin in "Uncertain Lady."

BOSTON—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Courage." A good adaptation of Earl Derr Biggers' story "The Chinese Parrot." 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:46. Also Chester Morris in an amusing series of complications, "Embarrassing Moments."

FINE ARTS—"Throne of the Gods." Fine photographic record of an expedition into the Himalayan mountains. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Bein Liebeslied."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Damascus"; Pop-Eye cartoon; miscroscopic nature film; Clark and McCullough comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Free concert at Savin Hill Beach, Dorchester, 7.

Other Events

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Public lecture on "Mother Earth, Her Age and Her Prospects," by Thomas H. Clark, Logan Professor of Paleontology at McGill University, Montreal. New Lecture Hall 8.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries. Subject, "Medieval Art." Group led by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Maine Starts Repair Of Farm Buildings Under Federal Aid

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 25 (AP)—An estimated $200,000 will be spent in Maine for materials to repair farm buildings under the rural rehabilitation program, the director, Mr. Richmond H. Sargent, said today following a meeting of the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee.

Building repair, he said, would constitute the first step in the state administration's program to spend $1,000,000 in federal money "to establish a standard of living conditions" for the rural people of Maine.

Work has started on a housing group project near Van Buren and plans call for similar work in Windsor.

As the housing program progresses it was planned to begin distribution of livestock to needy farmers. Estimates were that in a year 1200 cows, 9000 chickens and 1800 pigs would be distributed, to be paid for in cash, labor or goods in kind.

A canvass of 2000 homes in Lincoln County to check up on living conditions and housing needs was under way with 15 enumerators at work.

New Hampshire Plans Relief by 'Made Work'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 25—Jobs for more than 5000 New Hampshire men will be made available in the lumber industry during the coming fall and winter, through efforts of Gov. John G. Winant, according to an announcement from executive offices at the State House.

The program is an outgrowth of surveys conducted for Governor Winant by several state departments to improve standards of operation and insure employment for many men on state reservations, rather than import Canadian woodsmen for the work.

Federal authorities will aid the State in securing equipment from the War Department to meet some of the problems which had to be met overseas during the World War. Governor Winant will devote much personal time during the next few months to the task of lessening relief loads in the State by means of opening up jobs through "made work."

Connecticut Orchards Yield Two Peaches

STORRS, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Half the Connecticut peach crop for 1934, so far as it has been reported to the Connecticut State College extension service, will be on exhibition at Storrs during the fruit program of Farm and Home Week.

It consists of a single peach, and will be displayed by Mr. Harold M. Rogers of Southington, member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Pomological Society. Mr. Rogers, owner of large peach orchards, has reported that his 1934 crop is two peaches. So far as extension service reports go these are the only peaches that survived the cold last winter.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening tonight and early Thursday with occasional showers; clearing during Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler during Thursday night; gentle to moderate southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; cooler in north portion Thursday; cooler Thursday night.

Vermont: Showers tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; somewhat warmer tonight; cooler Thursday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south shifting to west or northwest winds and overcast weather with showers tonight and probably Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	74	New Orleans	82	88
Bermuda	76	84	New York	66	82
Chicago	80	104	Norfolk	78	88
Denver	64	90	Philadelphia	74	86
Helena	58	64	St. Louis	88	110
Jacksonville	80	96	St. Paul	68	94
Kansas City	86	110	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	78	88
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m. July 25.
B—Maximum July 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:06 p. m., Thursday 11:45 a. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

Haverhill Boys Wade Across Merrimack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 25—Residents of this city on the banks of the Merrimack have listened for many years to the roar of waters of this great river as it wended its way seaward. But during the past week Old Man River's gusto has become nothing but a whimper—a whimper for want of rain to swell its crescendo once again.

To prove the river's desperate straits, barefoot boys are crossing its rocky bed just above Athletic Park without even wetting their rolled-up trousers. This is about a half-mile and normally is too deep and swift for fording.

The oldest natives say that they cannot recall a time when such a feat has been possible.

Destitute but Have Autos

According to relief agencies in Oakland, Calif., 15 per cent of the destitute "transients" in California arrived in the State in their own automobiles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift Wrappings, Everyday Boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-28, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

240-ACRE irrigated ranch, well equipped, modern 6-room bungalow; near State Capitol; very reasonable. H. B. MARCUM, Route A, Helena, Mont.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — 50% commission 21-folder $1 assortment. 14 Deluxe folders, Gift Wrappings; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Airy, comfortable rooms on business street; 15 minutes to Fair; 50c per person in groups; kitchen privilege. MRS. FRIEDA WEINTRAUB, 4236 Cottage Grove, OAK 3981.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip Street, 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER, Tel. 1913-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Socially known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite hand-made dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE, Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. A-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORESTRY GRADUATE—31 years; last 4 years administrator landscape engineering and maintenance, desires position superintendent of estate or of buildings and grounds; any location in U. S. Address Box 152, Plymouth, Michigan.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Upper 5 rooms, porch screened; garage; 10 minutes to Newtonville church; $55. DORIS CARLEY, W. New. 3906.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 336 Huntington Ave. KEN 1830 Open. 8-7.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$35 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

ENJOY ECONOMY!

Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—6-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $70, $80 and $85; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston *Ken. 0482

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK P. SCHENCK
General Civil Practice
Drawing and Probate of Wills
Real Estate Law and Mortgage Investments
28 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-4114

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Stadium 2600 (Allston, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME in country, 2 hours N. Y. C.; open to small selected group boys and girls 9-12; creative and inspirational work and play; riding, swimming; most attractive surroundings; large rooms, connecting baths; responsible references exchanged. Box 84, Georgetown, Conn., tel. Ridgefield 272 R 4.

HOPE ACRES—Loving care offered to mentally and physically handicapped children in attractive home located near Boston in 9 acres of pines; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate; person in charge has had special training and experience in caring for infants and children. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

BOATS

FOR SALE—Cabin cruiser, Hullwee bottom, 26x7, marine engine; price reasonable. J. DEBROSEY, 14 So. 20th St., Irvington, N. J. Phone Es. 2-9671.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road, Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

CAMP, Fresh Pond, Manomet—Four large rooms, well furnished, boat, bathing. FRANK TURNER, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

CAPE COD has cottages to rent for two-week periods. Apply ALBERT H. HALL, 431 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (fifer). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-8876

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORESTRY GRADUATE—31 years; last 4 years administrator landscape engineering and maintenance, desires position superintendent of estate or of buildings and grounds; any location in U. S. Address Box 152, Plymouth, Michigan.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER, familiar with individual and group instruction for business school, Gregg shorthand, business English, secretarial training. SOUTH SHORE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAMP counselors for moderate size boys' camp near New York City; ability to take charge in workshop and instruct swimming, drive car and take charge of entire group if necessary; also one able to take charge of transmitting and play piano; state age, qualifications, religion, experience. Write Box N-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—9-room colonial house, 3 baths, finished attic, cedar closet, oil burner; plot 100x150, landscaped; 2-car garage, open porch, sun porch; excellent condition and location. MRS. JENSSEN, 45 Locust Street.

INSURANCE

Insurance and Annuities
HAROLD B. RUPERT
20% saved on Fire Insurance past 75 years
Hub. 7670 BOSTON Blu. 4809

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

You Can Save One-Third!
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 (one year $1.00)
We place subscriptions for all magazines, at publishers' lowest rates. Request prices for those you desire. ALEXANDER SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE, 42 Ashland St., Arlington, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFFLKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 154 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WE NOT ONLY BUY OLD GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC., BUT EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO ESTATES, SUCH AS FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, RUGS, ETC. HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. TEL. KEN. 1423. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. EST. 1910.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave., Tel. 7916.

EAGLE REST—LAKE WARAMUG
Lafayette Blvd.—New Preston, Conn.
Long established country inn in Litchfield Hills; 1000 feet elevation; convenient to church, theatres, lake; well balanced menu; reasonable rates; write for booklet.

LUDLOW, VT., Locust Hill Inn, Coolidge Highway, Route 103—Transient and permanent guests; 150 acres in mountain lake region; swimming, tennis, saddle horses available nearby; special family rates. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON, Tel. 164-2.

MONUMENT BEACH—Rooms, private home, screened porches, large recreation room, private beach, excellent beds; breakfast privileges; guests accommodated until Oct. 15. MISS E. E. GROUT, Box 411, Monument Beach, Mass. Tel. Bus. Bay 322.

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Home

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions. Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

For sale, BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, fine condition, fireplaces, shade-fruit trees, poultry houses; interesting price; Christian Scientists preferred. A. HARRINGTON, 133 Central Street, Stoughton, Mass.

WESTCHESTER-BRONXVILLE—Sale-rent, 7 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful garden; collectors furniture; convenient. ASHTON, Hotel New Weston, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

OVER night or longer in modern, restful home; meals if desired; reasonable rates; 3 miles south of Concord, N. H., on Daniel Webster Highway. ALICE COOLBETH, R. D. 5, Concord, N. H. Tel. 695-5.

SPEND week-ends in New Hampshire at MASONCREST, Winnipesaukee Shore Road, Route 11; most attractive guest rooms; one dollar per person. R. F. D. No. 4, Laconia, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE rooms overlooking Christian Science park and church. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St., Suite J.

BOSTON—Light, cool, connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; use of roof garden; also 3 or 5-room apartment, furnished; week or month. R. C. Everest, 282 Mass. Ave. KEN 5188.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, $5 up; permanent or transients; 1st and 3rd floors. MISS KINSMAN, 206 Huntington, S. 1; Christian Scientists preferred.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Visitors and permanent guests; attractive, comfortable rooms, baths; quiet home; delicious meals near; garage.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church—Furnished single rooms; permanent or transient. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, 81 Green St.—Large, cool, newly decorated rooms, 4 baths, continuous hot water; convenient to The Mother Church; porch; parking. Long. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room in quiet house for visitors or permanent guests; a real home; kitchenette room to sublet. Regent 8775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1227 Dean Street, comfortable room in private home; every convenience; reasonable. Lafayette 3-9945.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusually attractive room adjoining bath; prettily furnished, cool, light, elevator; opposite Common. Tel. Uni. 4094.

COMFORTABLE room, 2 in family; good transportation; near Second Church; business man preferred; $5.00 a week. Tel. Davenport 7711 (Philadelphia, Pa.).

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN, 30-40, with auto, educational selling. Boston, Marlboro, Woonsocket and vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred; write particulars for interview as to weekly and monthly compensation. SUPT., 38 Chauncey St., Room 811, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER—Careful driver, experienced and good references; German, single, American citizen; work anywhere. EMMERICH, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 2101, Tel. Vanderbilt 3-8164.

GENTLEMAN, 25 years' experience all branches including executive, desires position with contractor or lumber and supply dealer; age 50 years, married; will go anywhere. Write Box (B-22), 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPEN for engagement after July 31st, a man with broad experience in contracting and engineering both in field and in office; experienced in designing, estimating, handling labor of all kinds, purchasing of materials and awarding of contracts for sewers, waterworks, streets, bridges, dams, mill buildings, public buildings and residences; 15 years as manager of general contracting firm employing from 100 to 250 men; familiar with the installation of boilers, turbines, paper and other manufacturing machinery; healthy, strong and active; can go anywhere. D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, motherly lady wishes to serve in small household where loving interest is needed; good plain cook; neat, trustworthy, mod. wage. D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, nurse, experienced housekeeper; take full charge; care of wardrobe; can travel; references; Christian Scientists preferred. N. B. S., 54 Ansonia St., Hartford, Conn.

COMPANION, experienced attendant, drives car; free to travel. Write Box F-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CULTURED widow, executive ability, desires position as hostess-housekeeper; loves children; elderly people; congenial companion; willing to travel. Box E-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOVING services available to one wishing a home maker, can give trained care if needed. MRS. L

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.

Quality — OUR COMPANY'S LEHIGH — Service

YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

The Franklin Tea Room
2851 ELM STREET
HOSTESS—Mrs. H. Rafter, Formerly of the Silver Gray
Luncheon 40c, Dinners 65c
Sunday Dinner 75c, Sunday Supper 50c

Sievers-Bakery
117 EAST BROAD STREET
A Large Variety of FANCY CAKES, BREAD, COFFEE CAKE and PIES

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
234-236 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2640

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

The App Beauty Parlor
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
832 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
DIAL 6879

BETHLEHEM

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Philco and Stromberg-Carlson Radios
The new 1935 models are now at
Goodenough's
MAIN STREET

ERIE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
FOOD PRODUCTS
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET PHONE 33-637

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
The Ideal Foundation Garment for Summer, $5 and $8.50

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

Dependable Guaranteed Clothes
DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE

The Well Dresser Calls
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
3407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts ..... 30c Lb.
Salted Peanuts ..... 20c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates ..... 60c Lb.

Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 9000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6920 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 8334
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Our own make famous Butter Creams at 49c a lb. mailed anywhere.
None better at any price.

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-543 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Mobilgas, Mobiloil, U. S. Tires
Blue Seal Stations
Specialized Service

ST. LAWRENCE
Electrovum
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Buick
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

F. & M. Challis
601 Blackburn Ave.
HAND KNIT DRESSES—
Domestic and Imported Yarns $35.00 to $75.00
HATS Knit and Made to Order $6.00 and up

Cocomalt
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Village Beautician
Eugene Permanent Wave
Sta-Rite Hair Pins Used
406 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1085

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
FAIRMOUNT'S Better Butter
MONARCH Products
Birdseye Frosted Foods

SWARTHMORE

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Clifford M. Rumsey
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's
College Pharmacy
ABBOTTS DELUXE ICE CREAM
PHONE 857

ICE
210 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 894

Hollyhock Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Phone 18 4 Park Ave.

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2525 "Smiling Service"
STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

Moody's Flowers
Designs Decorations
Flowers Telegraphed
6824 MARKET STREET BLVD. 2031

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

DELCO
The Simplified Oil Burner
ASSOCIATED HEATING ENGINEERS
7011 Garrett Road Phone Boulevard 2277

Helen's Beauty Shop
Established Seven Years
Personality Hair Cutting by Male Expert
Phone Boulevard 114 for appointments
ROOM 100 69th ST. THEATER BLDG.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

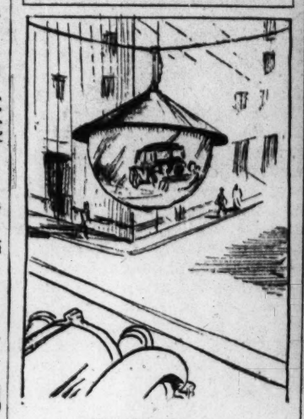
HERMAN TILLIES
SELECT MEATS
BUTTER EGGS
Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

WILKINSBURG

THE VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches of Beauty Culture
Licensed Operators.
Room 207, 800 Woods St. Phone PE-9417

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Traffic Mirror

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER L. CLARK, of Lonsdale, R. I., has recently taken out United States Patent No. 1962807 on a novel idea to make traffic safer. This large mirrored globe is supposed to be hung in the center of blind intersections to enable a driver coming from either direction to see approaching cars around the corner, just as well is if he had a periscope. It would be useful as well at railroad intersections where a view of the tracks is cut off by trees or an embankment.

In Lighter Vein

Manly

They were sitting under the trees. The moon shone down on them in its full brilliance. "Darling," she cooed, "do you really love me?"

"Of course I do," he returned shyly.

"Do—do you think of me night and day?" was her next question.

He hesitated for a while.

"Well, darling, to be frank with you, I do think of football sometimes," he replied.—*Ludlow (Eng.) Advertiser.*

More Convincing

An Irishman in a Boston court was endeavoring to disprove that he had a brogue. The judge listening to his statements interrupted, saying: "Pat, if you wish to deny your brogue, may I suggest that you put it in writing?"

Playing Field

Supporter of visiting team: "Rotten ground this! Hardly a blade of grass on it."

Home team's supporter: "Well, you haven't come to graze, have you?"—*Ludlow (Eng.) Advertiser.*

Appropriate

They were exchanging yarns. "Yes, on Christmas eve, 1916, we were in Jerusalem," said the Aussie.

"Aye," retorted Angus, "an' I guess th' shepherds watched their flocks that nicht."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

"Cieled Houses"

FROM the word "cieled" used in our Common Version of Haggai 1:4, and other passages, one might naturally assume that the allusion was to houses which had "ceilings" but it seems that the reference is rather to houses that were elaborately "paneled" with wood. Indeed, it is plain from the context that Haggai was condemning those who lived in luxury while the temple was allowed to "lie waste" (Hag. 1:4). We learn from II Chronicles 3:5 that the original temple which Solomon had erected had been "cieled" (i. e. "paneled") "with fir tree . . . overlaid with fine gold." It is not impossible that Haggai as a child had viewed this edifice before its destruction and was thus the more eager to see it restored to its former glory. It may be noted that Jeremiah, in condemning the injustice of the rich nobles who built their mansions by forced labor, describes the walls as "cieled with cedar, and painted with vermilion" (Jer. 22:14).

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A successful magazine writer is one who can keep the reader's attention from straying to the advertisement on the right-hand page.

Hubbard (Ore.) Enterprise: What we can't figure out is, why it's so hard for the law to find a fake stock promoter and so easy for the victim to find one?

Mobile Register: We seem to be getting out of the mire, but the strain on our bootstraps is terrific.

Intimate Glimpses of Wild Life From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

No. 1, Leconte's Thrasher; No. 2, Opossum, Registering Objections to Being Photographed; No. 3, Western Red-Tailed Hawk, Just Hatched; No. 4, Checkawalla, Imperial Valley, Calif. All Photographs by C. A. Vought, Taft, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

The Genesis of Lincoln's Whiskers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UP TO THE TIME that Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, his face had always been smooth shaven. On the campaign lithographs he appeared without beard.

Little Grace Bedell of Westfield, N. Y., thought that Mr. Lincoln would look better with a beard and wrote to him to that effect. In closing her letter she wrote: "If you have not time to answer my letter, will you allow your little girl to reply for you?"

Lincoln was greatly amused by the letter and answered it as follows:

Springfield, Illinois, October 19, 1860.
Miss Grace Bedell.

My Dear Little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the fifteenth is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons; one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I should begin it now?

Your very sincere well-wisher,
A. LINCOLN.

While on his way to be inaugurated, Lincoln's train stopped at Westfield. He recalled the letter and spoke of the fact to one of his companions, George W. Patterson, who asked if Grace Bedell was in the crowd.

She was, and came to Mr. Lincoln. "You see, my dear, I have let my whiskers grow," he said, then raised her and kissed her.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Deeds, Not Words

"Performance, not promise, is what our people demand.—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Abstainers

Neither my father nor his father ever tasted alcohol; neither have I."—*John D. Rockefeller 3d.*

Quotation for Today

LET love instill into our life, into our very being, the spirit of grace which only God can give, and this will purify and consecrate to His purpose our every thought, word, and deed.—C. M. JAY.

Mr. Scroggins

An Evening Look Around

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ARM in arm, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins strolled at twilight in great peace and content along the hard reddish paths of the Public Garden. Mr. Scroggins was full of one of Mrs. Scroggins's best dinners. He carried his high hat in his hand, an informal gesture which he is more apt to make at the end of a day than at any other time. Mrs. Scroggins was filled with the beauty of her beloved garden, a public garden to some, but to Mrs. Scroggins it is a garden second only in her private regard to the Scroggins garden itself.

* * *

The venerable squirrels stood under the arching branches of a beautiful catalpa. The shadows under its rooflike leaves were deep. They looked again and again at the branches, the leaves and the shadows, and then moved along to the edge of the lake. Neck and Crop, the swans, were brooding near the shore and sinking their heads and necks again and again into the cool water. As the necks and heads came out, silvery drops spun through the quiet air. The lake itself was enamel in many colors, mostly greens, violets and browns. The Scrogginses looked at the colors and at each other and nodded approvingly.

"Couldn't be better," said Mr. Scroggins.

They stopped in front of a fountain which flung water into the still evening and the water fell into the basin below and murmured pleasantly to be at rest.

The falling water, the soft lights, the bloom of flowers and the green lawns all spoke to the two strollers. Mrs. Scroggins clasped her hands together and looked about her again and again.

"Now that we've seen this, let's look around our own garden," said Mr. Scroggins. They hurried to this small but flourishing spot and found Bert, second assistant gardener and his smaller helper, sitting under a squash leaf. Both of the genial toads, the large and the small, tugged at what would have been caps, had they worn them. Mrs. Scroggins bent down to peer under the squash.

"Beautiful!" she said. Her eyes shone. "Just see that beautiful stalk," she said. Bert grinned and his assistant grinned too. She took one of the squash leaves in her paws, stroked it and patted it.

"You haven't seen the best," said Bert. He hopped underneath the squash and pointed at a yellow blossom. "And look here," said Bert

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Strolling at Twilight

and touched a stripey green ball. "Shiny, don't you think?" said Bert. Bert's younger assistant smiled as though he would swallow himself.

* * *

Mrs. Scroggins and Mr. Scroggins gazed and gazed at the yellow blossom and the shiny green little squash. Then they looked at each other and laughed and laughed. Mr. Scroggins put on his high hat, signifying that the evening stroll was over.

"Looking around the Public Garden is fine," he said, "but looking around one's own garden is nicer," and he touched with great pride and care the blossom and then the growing squash.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

NO. 1 is an excellent example of nature photography. The construction of the nest is plainly visible in this sharp picture. The angle from which it was taken shows it to its best advantage. The detail and tone of the print are pleasing.

No. 2. The highlight on the face is rather pronounced; and a part of the body merges into the limb on which the animal is standing. This results in a loss of detail. This picture would be improved by the elimination of the tree limb at the right and about one-half an inch at the top. This would more strongly focus the attention on the opossum.

No. 3. The Western Redtailed Hawk is not in focus. More space above the head would improve the picture; and trimming about one inch from the left side would strengthen the picture. The light is too contrasty, resulting in a loss of detail.

No. 4. This is an excellent example of nature photography. There is pleasing detail throughout the whole of the print, and the surroundings are correct. The figure is placed in the best possible position resulting in a well composed photograph.

Nature subjects are especially difficult to photograph correctly, since there is usually little contrast between the animal or bird and its surroundings, due to nature's method of protecting her subjects. This is a very interesting group of pictures.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts (V. C. S., who reports that speakers and readers in some sections say *Mass-a-tu'-setts*)—It would seem that with all the temptation to give the colloquial *choo* sound in words such as "nature," "spiritual," "literature," the good people would give a sigh of relief when they could sound *choo* with good conscience.

Unless, then, the speaker feels obligated to do penance for past aberrations by inserting an unrequired *tu* sound, the name of the Bay State should be pronounced *Mas-a-choo'-sets* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *oo* as in *food*, *e* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Athens (L. O. P., who says she hears the *th* "voiced," as in *then*, in this word)—Sound it *Ath'-enz* (*a* short, *th* "unvoiced" as in *this*, *e* short).

The difference between the voiced *th* and the unvoiced is well illustrated in "bathe" and "bath." In the first the *th* is voiced; in the latter it is unvoiced.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Music for the Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Park, Calif.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, prominent in the community's civic life, has in his budget book a column with the terse heading "Radios." Small funds which might otherwise be spent for outings, or little luxuries, quite regularly are listed in this column; and when there is a sufficient amount, a small radio is purchased, and another family is made happy.

The photographer explained his hobby to a friend in these words: "Discouragement and music can't dwell in the same house together. When I hear of a family having a rather difficult time, I just drive over and tell them I have a small radio which I'd like to store with them for a while. I love music, and I generally leave a list of my favorite programs. You see, it's my hobby, and nobody feels that it is accepting charity."

Just how many radio sets the business man distributed is known only to himself, but the rewards have been great. Many of the radios have been out on several missionary jaunts, for it is understood that as soon as employment is found, the messenger is to go to another home.

Affectionately the hobbyist opened a drawer and showed his friend a pack of letters of appreciation. "They're my most treasured possessions," he said.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Yard Illumination

A BOY who was electrically inclined rigged up a long string of colored lights to use at lawn parties, ice cream socials, and garden club meetings. He rented this yard illumination to anyone for a certain amount an evening. He had Japanese lanterns he could slip over the lights if desired, or he could use any club or organization colors that were ordered. It was surprising how many rentals he got each week from this original device.

Mrs. C. D. L.

Industrial Guides

LEARNING about the various industrial plants of the city and their products, two university girls during the summer vacation period, took little groups of junior high students on visits to the leading manufacturing plants and mills. Their fee was small, considering that they were teaching the young citizens to know more about their city, but it was profitable.

Mrs. Amy V. L.

Cryptic Remarks

President Roosevelt, on his way through the Panama Canal a few days ago, said:

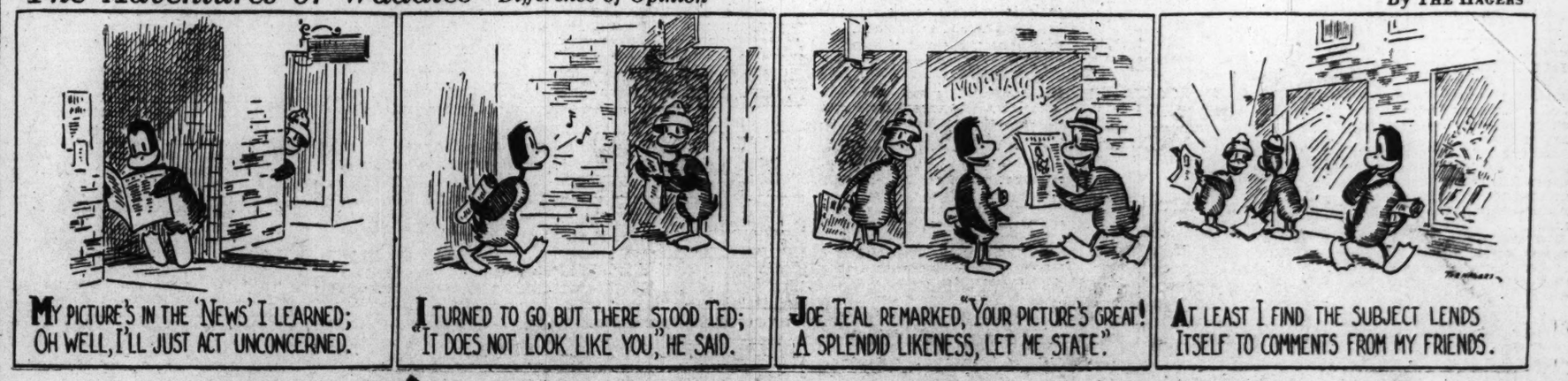
"XQZ YUJUB TZVAZT
"THE CANAL SERVES
UBB JUXCDJT CJ
JZZGT DE HZUYZEIB
YDKKZVYZ. XQZ
IJCXZG TXUXZT CT,
XQZVZEDVZ, U XVIT-
XZZ EDV UBB XQZ
LDVBG CJ CXT HZUYZ-
EIB KUCJXSJUJYZ."

Each letter of the message is represented by another letter, but always the same letter throughout.

As a hint to beginners, the first three words have been de-coded. Can you complete the President's remarks?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Difference of Opinion*

By THE HAGERS


MY PICTURE'S IN THE 'NEWS' I LEARNED; OH WELL, I'LL JUST ACT UNCONCERNED.
I TURNED TO GO, BUT THERE STOOD TED; "IT DOES NOT LOOK LIKE YOU," HE SAID.
JOE TEAL REMARKED, "YOUR PICTURE'S GREAT! A SPLENDID LIKENESS, LET ME STATE."
AT LEAST I FIND THE SUBJECT LENDS ITSELF TO COMMENTS FROM MY FRIENDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Spoiling" the New Deal

SIX months ago this newspaper called attention to the inevitable embarrassment experienced by the Roosevelt Administration in attempting to base social reforms on a spoils system. That embarrassment is daily increasing. On one hand the Government's program of social legislation is being enlarged, and on the other the roster of partisan officeholders is swelling to unprecedented proportions. Nearly 80,000 names have been added to the federal pay roll in the last fourteen months.

Evidently President Roosevelt has himself recognized this difficulty. He has several times checked some of the more flagrant job mongering. He has also several times given verbal expression to the highest ideals of public service. Undoubtedly the pressure on him is tremendous. He needs active popular support for the purification of public service. Only last week one of his closest advisers, Col. Louis Howe, proposed that local citizens' groups make recommendations for federal appointments.

Such machinery will not be easy to set up. But meanwhile citizens can support better public service by giving attention to some specific cases in which the actions of his aides have fallen far short of the ideals set forth by the President. For instance:

In his radio speech of June 28, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

> In the execution of the powers conferred on it by Congress the Administration needs and will tirelessly seek the best ability that the country affords.

Only a few days later the story of Prof. John W. Finch came to light. Professor Finch had resigned as dean of the mining school of Idaho University to take the post of director of the United States Bureau of Mines. But his commission was inexplicably delayed, and then finally when it came to the Department of Interior it bore, instead of the President's signature, a significant note: "Held up temporarily because of political objections by Postmaster-General." Professor Finch's fitness had been suddenly impaired by the discovery that he had voted Republican.

In the same address the President also said:

> The days of the seeking of mere party advantage through the misuse of public power are drawing to a close.

Possibly the President in this radio talk was careful not to claim that such days had already closed because it had come to his attention that the secretary of the Federal Radio Commission is Mr. Herbert L. Pettey, who, strangely enough, was in charge of radio relations for the Democratic National Committee in the 1932 campaign, and, even more strangely, has continued to act in that capacity.

Another sentence from the President's speech of June 28:

> We are increasingly demanding and getting devotion to the public service on the part of every member of the Administration, high and low.

But an executive order signed the very same day stripped 177 employees of the Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tennessee, of their civil service status, rendering them subject to removal to make way for job seekers whose devotion is chiefly to a political party.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that any Chief Executive can obtain complete fulfillment of his ideals for public service in every office in the gigantic congeries of federal services. But the best friends of the Administration know that its splendid plans can be carried out effectively only if those charged with the work are imbued with something of the morale which characterizes the British civil servants. What is more, the best friends of good government recognize that despite the President's good intentions and certain of his efforts, a new bureaucracy is being built in the United States which threatens not only to undermine the civil service, but to establish the spoils system on a new scale.

If the President would not have the New Deal betrayed by spoilsmen, he must take more deliberate steps to see that the dealing is not in the hands of ward bosses and party placemen.

Brazil's New Charter

THOSE who interpreted the Brazilian revolution of 1930, when cowboys of Rio Grande do Sul rode into Rio de Janeiro in their picturesque gaúcho costumes, as more than a mere overthrow of the existing government appear to be correct. Lengthy cabled descriptions of the new Constitution reveal that a new order is about to be ushered in. The revolution of 1930 now comes to a close, with the nation economically and constitutionally pointed toward better things.

The new Constitution, which in part justifies the revolution, has four characteristics which distinguish it from the fundamental charter of 1891 which it is to supersede. It is more centralistic in tendency. The various federal states are deprived of some of their extraordinary powers and these are now vested in the Central Government, though not in the President, who henceforth will be limited in his freedom of activity by a new type of Senate. It is also more nationalist in tone. Immigration is definitely restricted and it is required that leaders of certain industries be Brazilians.

Like so many other new Latin-American constitutions, this new document of Brazil is tinged with a liberal amount of Socialism and embodies new ideals and concepts with respect to the working classes. But its most startling feature is the granting of the vote to women. Of all the new provisions of this charter this is the one which will bear the closest following because the results may be quite at variance with the expectations.

It is doubtful whether the nationalistic trends of the new Constitution indicate that Brazil is giving up its traditional tolerance and rôle as a melting pot. More than anything else, it may be an attempt on the part of Brazil's new leaders to give the pot a chance to melt the many elements which have been poured into it in the last ten or fifteen years. Such a policy, although it may seem drastic and a too radical reversal of the machine, probably is wise at this time in Brazil's evolution. Some of the other innovations are corrections of weaknesses in the Constitution of 1891. These, as well as the provisions to improve the social and economic situation of Brazilians, deserve commendation. As soon as a new constitutional President is elected Brazil will have left the revolutionary stage and again will be on her way to greater heights.

Support for Indian Reforms

THE wisdom in Britain's endeavor to satisfy India's aspirations for liberty to direct its own affairs is shown in a presidential address delivered by Mr. Richard Bond at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester.

Manchester is the headquarters of the Lancashire cotton industry on which half-a-million English workers depend for livelihood. Its chamber of commerce represents the Lancashire mills. India is the chief world market for the goods which these mills produce. For Manchester the question is whether its interests would be best served by liberality or the reverse in the measure of autonomy that India is to receive at British hands.

A demand is still being strongly pressed for inclusion in the proposed new constitution for India of restrictions upon Indian control of tariffs. On the other hand the view is widely held that insistence upon such restrictions would do more harm than good.

The Lancashire restrictionists at first prevailed. Their influence found expression in a memorandum which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce submitted last year to a committee of both houses of the British Parliament engaged in shaping the Indian reforms. Eventually the memorandum was revised and its demand for British control of India's tariffs was struck out.

Mr. Bond has now come forward in support of this modification. His argument is the wise one that Lancashire ought not—by making demands which Indian public opinion would not indorse—risk sacrificing advantages it has gained in the Indian market by a policy of good will. "In the long run," Mr. Bond said, "we shall not succeed without sympathy for the local people."

Mr. Bond was supported in this attitude by Mr. Frank Longworth, of Blackburn, who declared that in striving for the unattainable the chamber might miss substantial advantages close at hand.

The controversy is by no means over. The Manchester Chamber is to discuss the question further. Its members have shown that whatever may be the outcome eventually, those who support the British Government's proposals have, for the time being, substantial support even in such a center as Manchester, where the interests of trade necessarily prevail over those of sentiment in dealing with the problem of India.

Lost Ground in the Schools

THE American public school system has been going backward so long and so steadily during the depression that recent reports stating that recovery has begun in the schools of some sections have come as most encouraging news. Yet at best it will take considerable time for them to climb out of the slough of part-time operation, closed schools, oversize classes, lack of teachers, and debts and deterioration.

How far did the schools backslide, and why? How can they get out? Of statistical information about the situation there is no end. Exactly how many schools have been entirely closed no one knows, but Dr. John K. Norton of Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman of the joint committee on the emergency in education, estimates that 2,280,000 children have been deprived of all educational opportunities.

School terms were drastically shortened in one out of every four cities, and thousands of rural schools operated on part time. Terms in practically every large city now are one or two months shorter than they were seventy or one hundred years ago. Inadequate school terms for American children stand in sharp contrast to the school terms common for children in European countries. The school plants have been permitted to deteriorate badly for lack of repairs and ordinary replacements.

School expenditures per child enrolled have declined steadily during the last five years from $90.22 to $89.06, $83.28, $73.25, and in 1933-34 to only $66.53.

Teachers' salaries have gone down, down. Most persons have a vague idea that teachers' salaries are low. Few know how low they are. Almost no one realizes how low they have gone by comparison with other standards.

Due to lack of funds, schools have been compelled to drop services of long-recognized value in building better citizens.

Of course, there has been much talk about "fads and frills." A frill has been defined as something which was not taught when you went to school. How long does it take a so-called fad or frill to become an accepted service? Clearly, fad or frill is a misleading label on such services as manual training, music, cooking and sewing, school lunchrooms, vocational education, school libraries, kindergartens, teaching of handicapped children, and many other activities.

If the value of all things is relative, some expensive and extravagant public works in which the community has indulged itself are more faddish than many of the so-called frills in the public schools. It is as Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, said: "It would not do the State a bit of harm if we did not build another mile of road for three years. . . . I could name dozens of other activities that we could get along without. . . . But one single year that education is neglected can never be brought back."

What Next for the Cinema?

WITH the recent attacks on motion-picture morals still ringing in their ears, the producers, probably recovering from their first alarms, are pondering the next move. Public, critics and local distributors are awaiting with some eagerness the results of the campaign—results which will not be felt until next November.

The most fantastic of all industries is getting a real opportunity to clean house, forsake its conventional rut and write a new page in the history of the motion-picture. After years of slipshod censorship and vast numbers of second-rate films, the Hollywood moguls may seize the club that has been handed them by the militant church leaders to bring about a film revolution.

There are two possibilities in view: an avalanche of sugar-sweet, spineless pictures combining all the worst qualities of the more winsome films, or the concentration on serious and worth-while material in an earnest attempt to improve this medium as an art. The first possibility would inevitably lead to falling box-office receipts after the first saccharine wave rolled over. In this case, the producers would shake their heads and declare that their patrons demanded more "sophisticated" fare. The cycle having run its course, church officials would begin another five years devoted to arousing public indignation.

But if the second possibility is considered, the hope for improvement, not only morally but artistically, may be rewarded. Such pictures as "The Covered Wagon," "Cavalcade" and "Little Women" have definitely proved the artistic ability of certain motion-picture directors. And the general excellence of the photography today cannot be denied. By curtailing the enormous excess of second-rate films, the industry could afford more money and talent for really worth-while entertainment.

After their initial battle cries, the socially minded citizens who have led the attack on the film industry await the results of their campaign. Will the producers meet the objections with a type of motion picture which will increase the moral and artistic prestige of the cinema art? The way has been opened. And if the challenge is met in an intelligent manner, this two-billion-dollar industry may find its tattered sock and buskin somewhat mended spiritually and materially a year from today.

The Casual Day

London was subjected to a mock bombing party by a host of screaming airplanes the other night. At 1:30 in the morning the engines could still be heard. One can imagine the feelings of many Londoners lying abed in the roaring darkness. Whatever targets the "bombers" missed, they hit one that the salesman of armaments would have them hit—the public imagination. No doubt these salesmen look upon the airplane as one of the most important of modern improvements—you have to get people out in holiday mood to look at battleships, but you can take airplanes to them, even while they are in bed.

* * *

"War Show Put On as Roosevelt Nears Hawaii," a morning headline chirps. Again the imaginary enemy is in the sky as a cruiser puts its antiaircraft guns into action. The Kellogg pact renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But no doubt it would be going too far to ask for a pact renouncing war machines as instruments of national amusement.

* * *

At one time it was thought a most unnatural thing that men should wish to fly. But nowadays even their plans to fight in the air can be interpreted by some as being in line with nature. In England, sparrows and swallows are engaged in aerial battles over a wide front. Men can now justify their behavior by pointing out that they are no worse than the fowl of the air. But how will they explain why they are no better?

Alphabetterment

Home owners have H. O. L. C.—to sort of help them through,
Store owners holler S. O. S.—and hold your I. O. U.;
Unless I quickly find some way, to pay a C. O. D.—
I fear that I shall need some help, from good F. D. L. B.

So alphabetically we watch, the progress of the Nation,
Although the process seems to be mostly abbreviation;
Today the child in swaddling clothes can learn at home with ease,
They do not have to go to school, to get their A. B. C.'s! W. A.

Women are superior to men in taking suggestions, an experiment has shown. But the report does not make clear whether they take the suggestions more seriously or merely more gracefully.

* * *

Persons who retain facts do not reason through problems so expertly as those who have less faculty for fact collecting, the same experiment indicates. But persons who keep their hold on facts have perhaps less need to reason through problems.

"After an absence of three years I am greatly impressed by the improvement in the appearance of New York," says a correspondent of a New York paper. What is surprising is that the writer recognized the old town at all, after an absence of three years.

Is Naval Limitation in Peril?

By CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX
United States Navy, Retired

WILL Japan's expanding ambitions unravel the fabric of naval limitation already woven? That is a question which must be answered within the next year, when the existing treaties fixing the upper limits of navies for America, Britain and Japan, and in part for France and Italy, are scheduled for renewal or revision by an international conference.

At least in principle, the United States and Great Britain stand together in their attitude toward future naval limitation. They believe in a renewal of the main features of the existing treaties, and any substantial difference of viewpoint is confined to comparatively incidental questions. How each nation's naval pie is to be cut is a small matter contrasted with the fundamental demand which Nippon's spokesmen have advanced of increasing the size of her whole navy relative to the other countries.

Japanese officials have freely announced that nothing less than parity with the strongest naval powers would be acceptable to them in the future. Reduced to cold figures, this would mean an increase of more than 50 per cent above the present size of Japan's Navy, while Britain and America stood still.

* * *

Is Japan's participation in naval limitation worth such a price, or even worth any material rise in her relative position? Would it be better to accept the risk of her unrestrained building, and to meet it on a competitive basis until her state of mind is less excited? Until then, would it be wiser to postpone the limitation conference rather than face almost certain disagreement now, together with the consequent ill-feeling? Such is the puzzle which disturbs official Washington and London today, and which provides the motive for the preparatory conversations now being held in the hope of narrowing the margin of difference to a point where final agreement will be reasonably indicated.

Japan already has been very generously dealt with in naval conferences. The security of her home waters, including her vital communications with the Asiatic mainland, was amply assured by the Washington Treaty of 1922. Then at the London Conference of 1930 she succeeded in gaining an increase of nearly 8 per cent in her assigned proportion of tonnage.

At the new conference, scheduled for 1935, she will come with a distinct bargaining advantage flowing from the possession of a completely built-up "Treaty Navy," compared with a substantial American deficiency in this respect. On the other hand, England will also have a navy of full treaty strength, according to recent official declaration in Parliament, and Japan's case for increased tonnage relative to Britain will therefore not be good. A further element of great importance, tending to turn Britain against any Japanese naval increase, is the current commercial rivalry between these two countries. Herein may lie a refuge for the United States. Since parity of navies between America and Britain is conceded, if Japan fails to gain relatively to England she cannot gain relatively to the United States.

* * *

Hence Japan's quest for more naval power cannot find much sympathy either in London or Washington, and the best chance of reaching a three-party agreement appears to lie in a substantial moderation of Japan's position. In this respect the most hopeful note which has been sounded for several years was the statement by the very influential Prince Konoye just before sailing from Japan on his current visit to the United States. He declared publicly then that Japan would not demand actual parity with the navies of America and Britain, but merely what he termed "defensive parity." Later this term was defined by Navy Minister Osumi as a fleet strong enough to repel any invasion of far-eastern waters, but too weak to attack the coasts of the United States or Britain.

Coming from such a source—Prince Konoye is president of the House of Peers and has the confidence of all political parties—the moderation of Japanese demands on the eve of the discussions in London has to be regarded as significant of Japanese willingness to be guided by realities in the diplomatic negotiations now in progress.

* * *

Strict application of the defensive parity principle, which was a basis for negotiations both at Washington and London, would not now result in any increase, but rather a reduction, of Japan's strength in ships compared with Britain and America, because Japan already possesses superdefensive parity.

The proposal for freedom to transfer tonnage allowances from one class of ships to another also is not strictly a novelty. Carried to an extreme, this is the French "global" plan, which would remove restriction on the numbers of any type of ship so long as a total tonnage for an entire navy was not exceeded. The principal objection to such a method of limitation is the danger of secrecy in naval building, through which one nation might gain a "surprise" advantage over another, and the consequent danger of creating war-breeding suspicion.

Nevertheless, in recognition of geographical and other differences between nations which speak for some latitude of choice as to the types of ships best suited to individual needs, the London Treaty permits an exchange between destroyer and six-inch-gun-cruiser tonnage, up to a limit of 10 per cent of the allowances in these categories. Moreover, the United States was standing for the same policy at Geneva in 1927 and London in 1930, when seeking the right to build all of her allowed cruisers of the eight-inch-gun type, rather than having to include some six-inch gunners.

It would therefore appear that in this phase of naval limitation may lie the necessary compromise to prevent a deadlock. The cold realities of national needs undoubtedly bar both America and Britain from seriously considering any increase in Japan's proportion of total naval tonnage compared with their own. But Japan's desire for more elasticity in the method of limitation, by permitting a greater measure of substitution of one type of ship for another in order to compensate for differences of fundamental circumstances, is within reason. While this so-called "global" method would defeat the basic purposes of limitation if carried to an extreme, nevertheless a moderate adjustment of this nature to satisfy all countries ought not to be difficult.

The Mellick Mansion: A Short Short Story

ONE of the new oil-rich families has moved into the Mellick house. No matter who lives there, it continues to be known as the Mellick house. C. C. Mellick built it and the circumstances of its building made political history, which is the longest-lived kind of history there is.

Mellick was a real estate and insurance agent before he went into politics. He was an affable, easy-going man, the sort people like to call by their initials. Perhaps that was why the county organization took him up and ran him for state representative. He was elected easily. After a term in the lower House he became the organization choice for state senator, and won that just as handily.

* * *

The legislative session, in which he served as state senator, was a heated one, with charges and counter-charges tossed about liberally. However, none of these seemed to involve "C. C.," and when he returned home it was understood that he was due for renomination. About that time the house was begun. The first inkling that the townspeople had of its sumptuousness was when they saw the foundations. The dimensions of these furnished the first topic for talk.

As the house took on form and finish, it provided plenty more. It was the biggest house in town and it had a lot of fixings that were not customary to local homes. For a month or so it was the town's chief show. Families would direct their Sunday afternoon walks past it. Farmers, coming to town for their Saturday trading, would drive by it, sometimes stopping so they could take in its full details. Almost at once it became known as the "Mellick Mansion," although it must be admitted the term was fitting only by comparison with what the community was used to. And almost as immediately the talk about it took on a certain inference.

* * *

Before long that inference became a conviction. C. C. Mellick, the real estate and insurance agent, could never have afforded a house like that. That campaign year happened to be one in which political corruption was a rousing national issue. The "Mellick Mansion" became its local symbol, a visible sign and portent that everybody could comprehend. The organization ticket was snowed under, Mellick worst of all.

He clung to the skirts of politics a few years longer, trying vainly for one office or another. His house was taken over by the mortgage-holders and finally he moved away, a broken and disappointed man. The organization never came back. It could not live down the impression conjured up by the "Mellick Mansion." Billy Gaines, who was organization leader at the time but is out of politics now, says this was without any basis in fact.

"It was just a woman's illusion of grandeur," he declares. "Mellick's wife felt sure a shining political career was beginning for her husband and she thought they ought to have a house in keeping with it, even if they had to borrow the money. I knew how dangerous it was, but I couldn't talk her out of it." E. H. TAYLOR.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Facts About Hawaii

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The return of prosperity, with increased tourist travel, will be welcomed nowhere more heartily than in Hawaii. Not, I would add, for the material benefits resulting, but because visitors, when they leave our beautiful islands, depart as friends, ambassadors willing to tell the truth about us to acquaintances on the mainland. For this we are their grateful debtors.

It is natural for us to regret that through certain mediums misinformation about ourselves is still circulated. Being a part of the United States, neither a Roman "colony" nor a British "possession," we do not understand why so often we are referred to as something owned or possessed solely for military purposes, or as a somewhat unprincipled pleasure resort that attracts the well-to-do idle.

We regret that sensational writers should magnify "problems" that do not worry our educators and those of us whom education and experience and contact have broadened to a fuller understanding. We who reside here do not understand why certain of our people, different in color from ourselves but nevertheless loyal young citizens of the United States, should be "played up" as a growing menace to the Islands and the mainland.

After a sojourn here, the visitors can testify that the Hawaiian natives are a lovable, kindly people, able in many instances to fill important civic positions, and in other ways prove themselves men and women of ability and culture; these visitors have learned that our plantation workers are independent, self-respecting people, well paid, well housed and well cared for; these visitors know that our youngsters, boys and girls alike, of Oriental or other ancestry, are no different from our own children where intelligence is concerned. These visitors, moreover—and this perhaps is most important of all—know that the descendants of the missionaries, the ogres of the yellow press and sensational fiction writers, are as human, as cultured and capable as Christian folks elsewhere.

Living, as we do, without racial or religious animosities, part of our churches and glad to belong to them, may I confess the opinion that many communities elsewhere could take a lesson from us, and that the United States in general should be proud to consider us a part of the United States, and aid us in the working out of our destiny. HOWARD V. SUTHERLAND.
Honolulu.

Some "Probable" Laws

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From "Probable Laws" (not yet published because not written):

Law A. Any corporation holding shares in any other corporation is limited to a maximum holding of 30 per cent of the stock and to a voting right of 10 per cent of total votes.

Law B. All corporations shall enlarge their voting stock by 1 per cent per annum. This additional 1 per cent to be registered as belonging to the Government without payment. Any stock bonus or increase of stock will consist of 90 per cent available for the purposes of the company and 10 per cent automatically to go to the Government.

Law C. Any holder of a patent will signify when the same is registered what price per unit the patent is worth or for a year's use during life of patent, and such charges are liable to a government revision, but patent to be free to all on such payment.

Law D. All corporations shall appoint one day in the year when their officers think of the "other fellow."

Berwick, Nova Scotia. JOHN BUCHANAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Africa Beckons

By Reginald Coupland

Beit Professor of Colonial History in Oxford University

EUROPE'S DISCOVERY of Africa—the real Africa of the tropical belt between the Sahara and the Zambezi—is a new thing. Only 60 years ago the center of the continent was being penetrated for the first time by the great explorers. Only 30 years ago the "partition" of this vast area among the leading powers was in course of completion. Since then the country has been "opened up" at a startling speed. By rail, by motorcar, by airplane Europeans have spied out the innermost recesses of what so lately was "Darkest Africa."

The full extent of the physical resources of mid-Africa is still unknown; but, though a tendency to exaggerate them still lingers on from the romantic days of Prester John and the Empire of Monomotapa, they are certainly substantial; and it is natural that Europe, especially in these days of economic stringency, should be thinking of profitable expansion in the continent next door where wealth lies waiting and where, otherwise than in Asia, the native population is as yet incapable of obtaining more than a fraction of it by its own unaided efforts.

"Economic Imperialists" in England are talking, though not so loudly as they did a year or two back, of developing her tropical "estates." M. Caillaux is reported to have said, some 18 months ago, that a means of "new prosperity" for Europe was to be found in the "assiduous colonization" of Africa. Signor Mussolini has recently pointed out that Italy is the nearest of the western powers to Africa and confided to the Italians of today and tomorrow the special task of "collaboration between Italy and the peoples of Africa." Opinion in Germany is apparently divided, but a vocal section persistently demands the restoration of the mandated territories and the reëstablishment of the old colonial empire.

That something will come of all this talk seems certain. What, then, does it imply in concrete terms? What exactly is it that Europe wants to get out of Africa, by what means can she get it, and how will the getting of it affect the African peoples?

It is sometimes said, more often with reference to Germany or Italy than other nations, that Africa can provide a home for "surplus population." One wonders at the outset why, if there is a difficulty in disposing of the surplus, the German and Italian Governments regard an increase in the birth rate as so urgent a national duty. But, assuming the difficulty to be real

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A HERD OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS LAZILY TAKING A MORNING DIP

can Africa provide the required home?

There are apparently not sufficient healthy highlands in mid-Africa for the permanent settlement of a very great number of European emigrants, nor is the healthiness of those that exist, compared with more temperate regions, yet determined beyond controversy. Settlement on a large scale, moreover, intensifies those difficulties as to the supply of land and labor which have already emerged in connection with quite small settlements. And in the background of any big "white colony" lurk the serious problems of economic competition between the races, and of their political and in the long run their social interrelations.

One wonders again if Germans or Italians really contemplate the growth of new "daughter-nations" overseas under those conditions. Livingstone knew more of east and central Africa than anyone else of his time and he favored European settlement on a small scale as an instrument of civilization. But "the idea of a colony in Africa," he observed, "as the term 'colony' is usually understood, cannot be entertained."

Associated with the want of a "home" only in certain localities, and far more important, is the general economic need in which all commercial Europe shares. It is twofold. Europe wants first, or will want when the "slump" is over, an increased supply of the raw materials to be found in Africa—its minerals and the varied products of its tropical soil: cotton, rubber, coffee, cocoa, ground nuts, palm oil, sisal and the rest. It wants, secondly, an expanding market for its manufactures.

Of the raw materials minerals are in a class by themselves if only because no other product is so far beyond the present powers of the natives to obtain unaided. Unless the minerals are alluvial or so near the surface as to be very easily extracted, European enterprise is necessarily involved, and that raises problems as to the use of the land under which the minerals lie and of the native labor needed to "work" them. Both these problems, if hastily or unwisely handled, may lead to grave injury to the natives.

But this need not happen. It need not happen even in Kenya where the first "rush" at the Kakamega gold field has acquired some notoriety. It ought not to happen on the North Rhodesian copper belt where, it is said, the demand for native labor is to be reduced to a minimum by the installation of labor-saving machinery. It has not happened and it is not happening in the gold and diamond mines of Ashanti or the tin and coal mines of Nigeria.

No doubt, if gold were found in East Africa on as great a scale as in the Transvaal and a second Johannesburg sprang into being there, the whole situation would be changed. But the experts have not yet painted a prospect quite so gilded. And in the ordinary course, while every mining "proposition" calls for the most careful attention and control by Government and, on proved necessity, even prohibition or postponement in the interests of the natives, there is apparently no real reason why they should suffer from mineral exploitation. On the contrary they *ought* to gain by it.

The taxation of mineral output is the safest and richest means of revenue. And it is only more revenue that can give the tropical territories the full measure of public services they need. The maintenance of health, infant welfare, the extension of education, social improvements of all kinds, cost money. Indirect rule, which has been adopted in most of the British territories as a means of training their peoples in self-government, is less expensive than direct rule, but the stronger its financial basis, the more effective will be its work. Indeed the hope of human progress in Africa depends on Africa's capacity to pay for it; and, if minerals pay best, the more of them that can be exploited *without counteracting injury*, the better.

It may be observed in passing that the taxation of minerals provides at least a partial solution of a difficult psychological problem. To the native's mind the removal of these precious metals from the soil on which he lives must seem akin to theft. He may not be able to dig them out himself, but he feels none the less that they belong to him or rather to his tribe. On no other point, probably, is it harder for him to believe that the theory of European "trusteeship" is not a sham. Is the ideal method of meeting this difficulty impracticable? Are the risks of mineral exploitation too great for the governments themselves to undertake it? If so, justice and good policy alike demand that private enterprise be taxed to the highest limit it will bear, so that the native may be convinced that all the surplus profit is retained in the country to finance his public services and that all the rest is payment for the capital, skill and labor required to get the minerals out.

Minerals, however, though so valuable, are but one element in African economy. Industries of a kind there have always been. But they have rarely got beyond the simple, though often graceful products of village handicraft for village use. Manufactures for export, like the dyed cloth and "Morocco" leather of Kano are only to be found in a few advanced and "urbanized" localities. The economic life of Africa is agricultural and pastoral. So it has been since time began. If Europe had never discovered Africa, the Africans would still be tilling the soil for foodstuffs and herding cattle for milk and hides or just as a form of living property.

What the coming of Europe has meant is a stimulus to these millions of African country folk to do more than scrape the ground for their own subsistence. For centuries past they had exported alluvial gold dust, ivory, a few local manufactures, and, in terrible volume, slaves; but not agricultural produce. In 1929—to take some of the British territories before the "depression" hit them—Nigeria exported palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, cocoa and cotton lint worth over £13,000,000; the Gold Coast, similar products worth over £10,000,000; Kenya and Uganda, mainly cotton and coffee worth over £7,000,000. In 1901 the total exports of the same four territories together were worth under £4,000,000. The vast difference is due to British occupation.

How has it made the difference? First, by building the roads and railways and providing the ships which made it possible for North Nigerian ground nuts, Gold Coast cocoa, East African coffee to be sold in Europe and America. Second, by attracting and safeguarding the European merchants and bankers needed to manage the oversea trade and finance it. Third, by providing expert official aid and advice as to improved cultivation, seed, anti-pest measures, marketing methods and so forth. Fourth, by the participation of British settlers or planters in the work of production.

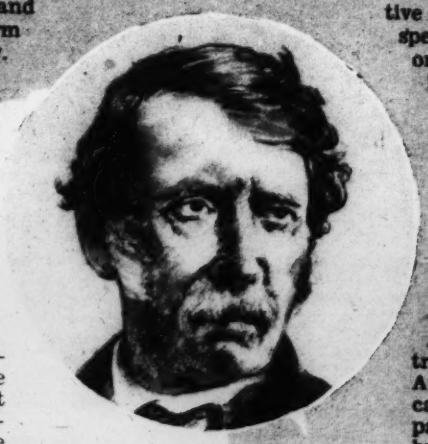
The effect on the African peoples concerned can be gauged from the fact that of almost all that mounting volume of exports they have been the producers. The fourth of those factors is relatively small. There are no European plantations in Nigeria or the Gold Coast. There are only about 27,000 Europeans in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, of whom probably less than a fifth are permanent farmers or plantation managers. And, while their share in the increase of production has been substantial, the great bulk of it has been the work of the natives themselves, mostly peasantry tilling their own or the communal land; and it is to the natives, producers and middlemen, that the great bulk of the profit above the cost of export has gone. Even in that minor field of European production, moreover, at least a fraction of the yield has been paid to the native in wages for his labor.

All in all, then, the profit to the Africans themselves has been very great. Vast multitudes of country people, who used to be content with "subsistence cultivation," have discovered what it is to have money to spend. Some of it has gone in taxes by which, as has been observed, the means of transport and other public services are provided. The rest of it, not being for the most part instinctive hoarders, they have spent. On what? Partly on more and better food and other local amenities. Mainly on manufactured articles imported from Europe. And thereby they are meeting the second great need which Europe seeks to satisfy in Africa — the need of markets. As soon as world trade recovers, the African markets seem capable of an expansion only limited by a corresponding increase of profitable production and thereby of local purchasing power. The following table of imports for 1901 and 28 years later speaks for itself:

	1901	1929
Nigeria	£2,242,000	£13,193,000
Gold Coast	1,795,000	10,082,000
Kenya and Uganda	484,000	9,740,000

But in order to develop these markets further, the production must be profitable, and there lie dangers. First there is the danger of overconcentration on a particular crop. That has happened in West Africa where the fortunes made in the cocoa boom led to so much new planting that there is now more cocoa than the world needs or even perhaps will need when the "slump" is over. But it ought to be possible to deal with that problem by stimulating demand for the product in question, especially the local demand, and by developing other marketable crops. A second danger is the possibility that some of the main African products may be cultivated elsewhere in better quality or at lower cost. It is said, for instance, that the vegetable oils of the Dutch East Indies may thus presently drive those of West Africa out of the market. And this has inspired the argument that in order to improve quality and decrease cost the system of native ownership and cultivation should be replaced by a system of large-scale plantations under European management. But apart from the question whether the native, who in either case does the work, will do it better for wages than to grow his own crop, such a policy would raise the fundamental question of African rights in African soil. In British West Africa, indeed, it would mean such a dislocation of the whole social order that the Government has repeatedly and unequivocally declared itself against it. And in East Africa, while a limited number of European plantations may serve a useful purpose in training natives by employment and example to improve their own cultivation, its indefinite extension seems undesirable if only because it tends to weaken the sense of self-reliance and of the need for voluntary coöperative effort on which the ultimate well-being of African society depends. The better way in the end to meet competition, however slow it may seem, is surely to encourage by all possible means the native cultivator to improve his own methods and to coöperate with others, and to continue and expand, as far as budgets permit, the patient work that is being done by the agricultural and forestry departments.

With agricultural production, then, as with minerals, it seems as if the economic development of Africa can proceed, as if Europe can obtain what she wants from Africa, not merely without injury to the Africans but to their advantage, *provided that the process is wisely and firmly controlled.* In Britain—the writer cannot speak for other countries—the will to control it exists. British public opinion will never revert to the mentality of the old slave owners. It will not be persuaded again to regard the black race as divinely ordained to serve the white. And that attitude will be all the stronger because in its make-up the British humanitarian tradition will be combined, not for the first time, with British business sagacity. The lesson of the earlier exploitation of the Congo has not been missed. It is a mistake to kill hens if you want eggs.



DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Behind the Helmet and Goggles

Ruth Nichols Finds Time Between Feats A-Wing to Query an Oil Burner Salesman, Lecture on Aerodynamics and Build Practical "Air Castles"

By Marjorie Shuler

I ASKED FIVE WOMEN to tell me what quality in Ruth Nichols most interested them and without hesitation every one of the five replied, "Her femininity."

My own word for her has been "balance" ever since the night that I met her at a dinner party given by Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Her gray eyes are not only set widely apart but are very deep, giving her a serious expression even with her radiant smile, the look of a thinker rather than a doer. That night she discussed flying with an utter simplicity. It might have been a new recipe for icebox cake or the latest tatting design, so matter-of-fact was she and so fluent in answering even the most inane questions.

I felt sure at the time that she would have preferred to forget "shop" and talk of any of a hundred other things. Certainly she would have chosen to wipe out of her recollection the recent spill in the airport at St. John, New Brunswick, which halted her attempt to cross the Atlantic and sent her home with her back in a cast. She had defied everyone at that time and had herself, cast and all, driven 13 hours a day in her automobile to prove that she could remain in the air for that length of time. About 10 weeks after the upset at St. John she was winning the women's world long distance record.

Yes, she might have preferred to forget all of that and the recent cross-country flight that she had made as "air ambassadress" for 5,000,000 women in the National Council of Women. But Mrs. Harriman's guests wanted to hear about flying, so Miss Nichols, in her impersonal way, talked about that.

All of which gave me an admirable impression of "balance." Miss Nichols's own word for the quality she strives to build into living is "coördination," which she thinks a pilot most needs.

I was thinking of these three definitions the other day when we were lunching at her home in Rye. She had met me at the train, a blue ribbon around her curls, a sleeveless cotton dress and low-heeled white shoes testifying to the tennis game I had interrupted. We had stopped in the village for several homely little errands. We had investigated the housekeeping of a pair of bluebirds to see whether they resented the burlap sacking which Miss Nichols had sewed up the day before to transfer them from a corner of the porch awning, and we had decided that they were pleased with their new abode. There had been a few moments of conversation about a hat she was making over and some more about a club in which we are fellow members.

* * *

Just now Miss Nichols was trying to tell me her own immediate aims as a flyer and what she thinks of the general trend of aeronautics. But we were constantly being interrupted by members of the family at the table with us and others who drifted through the room en route to other engagements. I watched my hostess deal with a variety of topics and decided that we all are right about Ruth Nichols. She is essentially what is called a feminine person and she has maintained that femininity in spite of stealing off to take her flying lessons where a protesting family would not hear about them. She is interested in a wide variety of things and uses her flying to develop those interests with a careful sense of relative values which implies balance. And because she maintains balance she is able to coördinate her activities.

One has only to see her own particular corner of her home to realize the variety of her interests and the way she keeps them in balanced relationships. The room is essentially feminine in its beginnings. Delicately pinkish walls with garlands of roses imposed upon the plaster, soft curtains in rainbow hues, peonies on the dressing table, and a satin and lace negligee tossed on the chair. But the wide table on which her secretary works is heaped with books and papers and contains, in addition to a typewriter, a radio instrument on which Miss Nichols is practicing code.

RUTH NICHOLS

The bookcase bulges with scientific books and is topped by a small globe of the world. College catalogues are piled in one corner, collected with characteristic thoroughness last year when Miss Nichols went back to her home college, Wellesley, and subsequently to 10 other colleges, to make speeches to the students on the relationship between physics and aerodynamics, motors and radios, astronomy and navigating an airplane—not to mention how a knowledge of geology helps a pilot with meteorology and climatology.

The walls of the room show her interest in travel. From a round-the-world cruise she brought back a Japanese print, photographs of the Taj Mahal, of an English cathedral, and of a camping trip in the Sahara. Supplementing these is a big etching of the ship on which she took the trip, and a photograph of the horse on which she won the college championship for riding.

But most important to the room's owner is a familiar little black bound book on the bedside table, and near at hand are other types of spiritual publications which Ruth Nichols uses daily, along with her own Quaker meditation, to uplift her thinking.

"Flyers need good coördination mentally, physically, and spiritually," she remarked gravely. "This is where the discipline comes in."

Ruth Nichols gives much credit to her family for the kind of person she is: to a Quaker aunt for inspiring her spiritually; to a famous sportsman father for her predilection for athletics and the out-of-doors, and to the mother who persisted in trying to keep her daughter at occupations "becoming a lady." College was out of the question to that mother and the daughter prepared in secret for college while she was supposed to be "finishing" at Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry. Hurried by the maternal attitude, she attempted the Wellesley entrance examinations with a year too little preparation and failed. Then it was that her teachers intervened to beg for her the opportunity she so much wanted. She had two years at Wellesley and then acceded to the request to stay at home a year for music, for sewing and for other "ladylike" pursuits.

It was that year she joined the Junior League and also sealed her career. Idling at Palm Beach, Ruth Nichols began to fly. Just as she had studied books—in secret—now she undertook to learn how to fly. She managed to find the money, but the grease-laden fingers and the broken nails were harder to conceal. However, the solo flight was achieved on a week-end home from college that fall, and one Saturday morning she walked triumphantly up to the family breakfast table, equipped with the second transport license which the United States Department of Commerce had issued to a woman.

The family laughed over the episode as they told it to me fragmentarily over the luncheon table. The head of the family remarked that he flies with his daughter whenever he can, and her mother added that while she did not much like the one flight she had attempted, still, "I have every confidence in Ruth," and "you can go through anything if you only just make up your mind to it."

We left the luncheon table to go to the basement with an oil burner salesman. Before Ruth Nichols—the housekeeper—gave the order, she had asked innumerable questions about carbon forming and water jackets, whether the the dog could turn the valve with his paw, and whether the cook could light it from underneath, "because I don't want it to puff out at her."

I knew a good deal about the famous flyer's home interests before we walked for the last time through the drawing room where an old sedan chair stands in one corner, and where there are portraits and rugs showing a long tradition of graceful living. We crossed the porch under a great white wistaria vine and began a drive which was fairly erratic. We went to the Manursing Club, where Miss Nichols plays tennis twice a week in the summer and squash in the winter, interspersed with as much swimming as time allows.

* * *

We stopped to visit a secretary temporarily shut in, and we dropped the head of the Nichols family in town, but not before a family story had been told for me. Mr. Erickson Nichols has been a great rider and horseman and when he proposed he did it by driving up to the country club in a phaeton drawn by his three horses, Kate, Duplicate, and Complicate, harnessed single file. He flecked his whip, and Kate, in the lead, dropped on one knee.

"There was nothing in the world for mother to do but marry him after that," laughed the eldest one of the four Nichols children.

But at last our errands were done and we swung through the beautiful Westchester County roads toward New York City, with Miss Nichols at the wheel of the automobile.

"I feel," she said, "that women can hold flying jobs as well as men, provided they are given opportunities."

Of her own ambitions, she declared that "no matter what I may do in the future, I could not be quite happy if I could not take a plane up now and then."

We talked a little about her flying achievements. She is the only woman to have held three world records in different classifications at the same time. Incidentally, among her "firsts," she was the first woman to pilot a regular passenger airliner.

Miss Nichols has definite plans for her future work. She would like to link flying with international relations, in which she has a deep interest. She wants to keep at aeronautical research, thereby harnessing science to the help of human beings. She is now planning a new plane which she says "will have added safety factors with bettered performance, new combinations and developments which will give it greater speed than any other ship of its type now being flown, enabling it to carry a large load and fly high and fast enough to circle storms, and yet not have increased landing speed."

The third phase of her present plans includes an international organization for an over-water airline in which she already is active.

In the opinion of Miss Nichols, "pri-

(Continued on Page 14)

FROM COCKPIT TO RADIO CABIN AND BRIDGE OF AN OCEAN LINER

Miss Nichols, During an Atlantic Crossing on the Leviathan, Tried Her Hand at Ocean Navigation. She Is Seen at the Radio Instrument and "Shooting" the Sun With a Sextant.

American Protestantism Goes Radical

A Pastor Tells How Social Liberalism Is Superseding the Emphasis Upon Individual Salvation, in a Movement Embracing Unqualified Pacifism and Advanced Economic Theories

By the Rev. Stanley High

Pastor, First Congregational Church, Stamford, Connecticut

N. B. C. Photo

"I RENOUNCE WAR AND NEVER AGAIN, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, WILL I SANCTION ANOTHER WAR"

Says Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of the Riverside Church, New York City.

A DECADE AGO the great issues before American Protestantism were largely theological. In almost every denomination, Fundamentalists and Modernists were locked in what looked, then, like a mortal combat. But it wasn't. The noise of that particular conflict has almost died away. At the recently concluded meetings of many of the great church bodies of the nation one heard only the echoes. Theology did not provide a really serious issue in one of them.

In fact, the fighting, such as it is, has moved to other ground. Today's tumult and shouting arise from a different conflict altogether. The issues that most acutely engage the churches at present are social. Whether any considerable number of our ecclesiastical leaders anticipate a social upheaval in the United States, I do not know. Probably they do not. But if such an upheaval should come, great sections of Protestantism—unlike the Greek Orthodox Church in Tsarist Russia—would be found safely on the side of the revolution. I think it is true that no important national institution—with the exception of the Socialist Party—has so widely committed itself to what, a few years ago, would have been counted radical doctrine, as the Protestant Church.

Now, this radicalism—so-called—has been germinating for some time. To Christian thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the individual that mattered. The chief business of the church—its only important business—was the individual's soul and its salvation. But about the middle of the nineteenth century the incompleteness of that doctrine began to be recognized by thoughtful churchmen. The church discovered that man is not an isolated, but a socially related being; that he never has lived, and in this modern world most of all, he never can live apart from society. And gradually—very gradually at first—the church began to attempt to hold men accountable, not only for their personal characters but for their share in the creation of a society that was more friendly to the creation of Christian characters in others and more conducive to the development of that abundant life which is held to be the Christian's heritage.

During all this period, and up to the present, the church has had a remarkable succession of men who preached this social gospel prophetically. Among them have been Frederick Dennison Maurice and Charles Kingsley in England; Francis Willard, Walter Rauschenbuch, Josiah Strong, Washington Gladden and, more recently, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Prof. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. John MacDowell and many others in the United States.

Doubtless, the leaven of these men's preaching would have continued to work slowly had it not been for two major world events: the World War and the depression. Those two catastrophes and the events that have followed in their wake greatly speeded the leavening process. The first led to the present movement to dissociate the church, completely, from the war system. The second led to the present effort to dissociate it, almost as completely, from the capitalist system. The former movement has made the greater headway of the two. But the issues involved in both are acute. And it is around them that the hosts of Protestantism, just now, are being mobilized.

On the question of war, the swing of the churches during the last decade has been definitely to the left. In the early post-war period there was a considerable hang-over of the war idealism. In their national gatherings most of the denominations passed—year after year—hopeful resolutions urging the membership of the United States in the League of Nations and the World Court and calling for increased disarmament on the part of the powers. Those commitments have not been abandoned, but the resolutions setting them forth have become incidental to what appear to be the larger questions involved.

Those larger questions have arisen, I think, out of an increased feeling of revulsion among many Protestant clergymen at the part which the church played in the last war. That story has been dramatically told, only recently, in a book by Mr. Ray H. Abrams, "Preachers Present Arms." The fact that the church gave its almost unqualified blessing to the last war has led—in view of that war's results—to the increasing belief that Protestantism must never "sanction or bless" another conflict. And the war issue in the churches, at present, centers around this effort to cut the church entirely free from and place it in uncompromising opposition to all wars and the whole war system.

This unqualified pacifism, naturally enough, is still more an expression of the conviction of individual ministers than of church bodies. In 1931, Mr. Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, discovered, by a questionnaire, that there were at least 10,427 Protestant ministers in the United States who were "personally prepared to state that it is our present purpose not to sanction any future war or to participate in it as an armed combatant." Since 1931, the international situation has grown considerably tenser. The resolution of these ministers, in other words, looks less academic than it might look in quieter times. Nevertheless, through another questionnaire, the results of which were released early in May of this year, Mr. Page discovered that the number of unqualified pacifists had not decreased. In fact, it had grown from 10,427 in 1931 to 12,904 in 1934.

At a conference called to discuss the results of this questionnaire, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick—whose influence among Protestant ministers is probably unmatched by any contemporary preacher—declared: "I renounce war and never again, directly or indirectly, will I sanction another war. I will see you in jail first." Commenting later, Dr. Fosdick declared that never, in his ministry, had he made a declaration which called forth so many letters from all quarters of the nation and, he added, "about 99 per cent of them approved what I had to say."

Although the various church bodies have not, as yet, taken an unqualified pacifist position, the tendency appears to be definitely in that direction. The Northern Baptist Convention, in its recently concluded meeting, adopted a "nonparticipation" resolution for its members which declared that "I from now on definitely repudiate all aggressive war. I will cross no national boundary line to kill or to destroy, nor will I support my government in sending its army and navy to do so." And there has been some such move in every denominational meeting held, so far, this year.

Smaller groups within the denominations go even further. Thus, the Congregationalists of Illinois, in a session in May, resolved to "advise our churches to refuse to sanction, bless or participate in any future war in which our government, despite the peace pact, may become involved."

Now, it seems to me that this tendency in the churches is not chiefly significant because it appears to involve an unqualified pacifism. Rather, it is significant because the move toward unqualified pacifism is an indication that Protestantism has come to regard war, not as a political or an economic but as a moral issue. Unquestionably it is at this point that the drive against war has been weakest. It has not been for lack of economic and political intelligence, but for lack of moral conviction that the peace movement has suffered. The churches, in this crusade, will accomplish the one thing likely to insure its success if they succeed in establishing war as constituting "the major moral issue" before mankind. Moreover, organized religion—which is singularly ineffective in regard to the sponsorship of specific economic and political mechanisms—is virtually unbeatable when it is aroused to do battle on a moral issue.

One finds, in all church discussions of war and peace, a recognition that this question is related to the economic structure of modern society. The Presbyterian General Assembly this year condemned as "Godless any system of economics that requires war for its support and maintenance." And there is, as I have already indicated, a definite move under way in Protestantism to dissociate the church from capitalism—as at present constituted. Of the more than 20,000 preachers who returned Mr. Page's questionnaire, more than 95 per cent repudiated the capitalism of the pre-1929 variety. As a substitute they overwhelmingly endorsed "a coöperative commonwealth in which the service motive is predominant in individual life and in all social arrangements." As to the specific process by which such a coöperative commonwealth was to be established, there was a wide division. A drastic reformation of capitalism—through the redistribution of wealth, provisions for economic security through insurance measures, etc.—got the votes of more than one-half of the 20,000. Socialism, as represented by the Socialist Party in the United States, had a vote of 5879; Communism 123; Fascism, of the Italian model, 111.

This economic ferment finds expression in the recent action of the various denominational bodies. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—generally accounted a conservative body—adopted a new social creed at its quadrennial conference in May. Among other things, that creed commits the church to social planning and control in the economic process for the common good; a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage as a minimum and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry; social insurance against sickness, accident, want in old age and unemployment; collective bargaining.

Some groups have gone further than this. The New York annual conference of the Northern Methodist Church voted this year a qualified endorsement of certain measures of the New Deal but went on to call upon the Administration to strengthen the NRA so that "its real objective, increase of purchasing power, will be reached by means of a still greatly shortened working week, by curbing the retail price rise and by such rigid enforcement of the codes that it will be demonstrated that the Government, and not reactionary business, rules. . . . In an economy of abundance such as ours we believe unemployment will finally be eliminated by the motive of production for use rather than for profit. Both productive and distributive industries are public services."

This tendency, among ministers, to regard the church as an agency of social regeneration as well as a means of individual salvation is not, I think, a passing fancy. For one thing, the tendency, itself, finds its sponsorship among those individuals in Protestantism who have the clearest claim to intellectual leadership. The list of those who signed Mr. Page's question-

(Continued on Page 14)

The Plight of the Average Man

Puzzled, He Reaches Up Toward the 'Liberty Above All Others,' Hindered by Cloying Toys and Mass Inertia

By John Sidney Braithwaite

IF IT BE TRUE to say that the burden of maintaining the equilibrium of society, or the state, rests upon the shoulders of ordinary men, there follows as a corollary that ordinary men must needs be good citizens. Immanuel Kant held that from the standpoint of reason each individual is compelled to be, if not a morally good man, yet at least a good citizen, for otherwise the safety of the state is endangered from both within and without.

From within, because the self-seeking propensities of men are not to be trusted not to undermine a democratic government; from without, because of the danger of neighboring states threatening encroachment. Hence as the result of these same self-seeking propensities, good citizenship pledged to supremacy of right is accepted as the only safe condition of democracy.

At its present stage of development it does not appear that humanity is yet to be trusted to maintain the purest conception of good citizenship, if for any length of time it should enjoy a sense of security that seemed to make vigilance no longer necessary.

The ideal of good citizenship may then become so dulled by unlimited opportunities for material gain or by the pressure of a mechanical age offering unlimited variations of mechanized pastime that there seems to be little occasion or opportunity for serious or meditative thinking. The appeal to selfishness seems irresistible.

Looking into this question of citizenship one finds that the lot of the average man is by no means unhappy and yet true happiness continually eludes him though he cannot understand why it should be so. When it comes to making decisions, he finds himself lacking in assurance and strangely dependent on what others are doing or saying, so that it would seem, though of course he does not admit it, that he has no longer a mind of his own.

To avoid the weariness and confusion that attach to thinking out the problem of life, he turns more and more to his mechanical toys.

It is not difficult to see how welcome to Mr. Averageman may seem the suggestion that now reaches him that there is really no necessity for him to exercise himself over the political questions that await him. There is a strong man somewhere, it seems, who is going to do all the thinking that is needed on these matters. All that is necessary is that Mr. Averageman should acquiesce in this and stop thinking on his own account. He is assured that Mr. Strongman knows what is best for everybody and will give him all the freedom he needs at the right time and in the right way. It may be a little inconvenient at first and perhaps a little difficult occasionally not to wish to express his own opinion. But on the other hand there is the relief of having someone else say all the things one would like to hear said about one's nation and one's self without having to do anything more than shout "Hurrah."

By degrees, such thinking as he may do becomes merely negative and quite devoid of joy. And yet Mr. Averageman believes firmly that he is a true democrat. He has always held that autocrats and other forms of tyranny are a relic of the past. Democracy can very well dispense with such things, he thinks. He cannot as yet see that this strong man business is the result of failure on his part to make any sacrifice to secure those fundamental liberties which his forefathers fought and suffered to establish. His mechanical toys have lulled him into a condition of false security, and this together with the sensational narcotics derived from his newspapers has caused the lamp of his intelligence to become very dim. He has indeed become a first-class subject for mass mesmerism, and the true ideal of citizenship finds no witness in him.

Of course, there may have been other factors contributing to this unhappy situation besides mechanical toys. For instance, Mr. Averageman makes a regular practice of indulging in a little flutter on the stock exchange or the race course. This he chooses to regard as an innocent pastime, but in fact it is just another way of surrendering his thoughts and his affairs to the fluctuations of chance, instead of leaning upon a constant and ever available Principle. Instead of looking within for a peg upon which to hang the explanation of his rapidly accumulating misfortunes, he hangs the blame upon everyone but himself, and sinks back with deadly self-complacency into an active or indolent resentment against fate or alternatively against the politicians, whom he characterizes as completely dishonest or unworthy of any support or interest on his part.

If that is the end of the story the outlook for Mr. Averageman is very gloomy indeed. But perhaps it is not the end, for we have noted that happiness eludes him. Therefore the pursuit must continue for he has not yet found satisfaction. Reason acts as a constant challenge to his efforts at self-complacency. Reason is a most vital and valuable human faculty. It informs the sentiments and renders us alert to our moral obligations.

The remedy for Mr. Averageman's dissatisfaction rests with himself, and conscience whispers to him how poor a citizen he has been in not exercising his faculties in any degree in the public interest.

That state must be in a poor way indeed whose citizens have lost all interest in the common weal.

There is a scathing indictment of this type of citizen in a speech of Pericles, the greatest of Athenian statesmen. He says, "We differ from other states in regarding the man who holds aloof from public life not as 'quiet' but as useless; we decide or debate, carefully and in person, all matters of policy, holding, not that words and deeds go ill together, but that acts are foredoomed to failure when undertaken undiscussed." If all men should hold aloof, democracy would perish from the earth, and the task of winning it back would have to be begun all over again.

Not all are called upon to hold public office, but upon every citizen rests a certain opportunity for upholding and protecting the common rights to the very existence of which the state is dedicated.

To illustrate, a young woman driving a small car on a main road became aware of the erratic course of a truck moving in the same direction a little ahead of her. Convinced that the driver of this truck must be under the influence of alcohol, she pulled up and stated the fact to a policeman whom she was passing. The policeman jumped into her car and together they gave chase and, overtaking the offending driver, compelled him to stop. The result of this public-spirited action was the arrest and conviction of the driver and the suspension of his driving license for the period of one year. Incidentally, the name and address of the woman who initiated the pursuit were never asked. Here is an example of the way in which politics may enter into the life of every good citizen. The difference between an intoxicated lorry driver and a public official who uses his office for the purpose of graft is simply one of degree.

To Matthew Arnold is attributed the statement that politics is the art of making reason and the will of God prevail. What a mistake, then, to suppose that politics is a realm of thought to be relegated only to those who have something to get out of it, or who have not the opportunity to employ themselves after the enlightened manner of Mr. Averageman himself.

Courtesy of The Boston Museum of Fine Arts

"THE THINKER," BY RODIN

"Making reason and the will of God prevail" would certainly call for the most active exercise of the reasoning faculties together with the highest measure of unselfishness. The word "politician" ought, one would think, to be a term compelling the utmost respect. "Growth of character and mind," writes Lionel Curtis in his "Civitas Dei," "depends on a form of society which calls on its members to exert their faculties in the public interest as well as in their own."

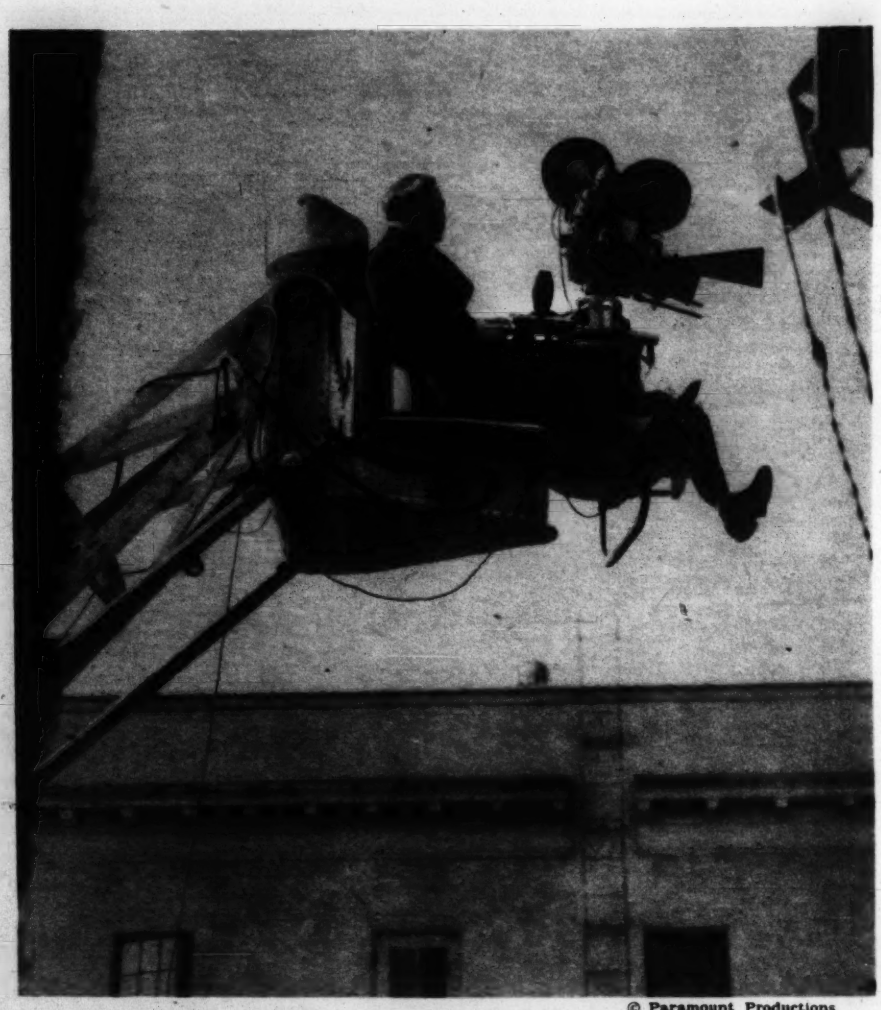
If we are to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, we must at least make sure that Cæsar is not usurping to himself some of the things that are God's as well. This can only be done by maintaining an ever alert and watchful attitude toward everything that concerns the commonweal. Clear thinking cannot be the outcome of propaganda which is opposed to the exercise of reason. In the process of meditation the mind must be freed from the pressure of self-interest, until ideas of right and truth flow freely into consciousness. These ideas, at first immature and confused, must next be harnessed to words and submitted to the test of argument and discussion. At last they are ready to be applied to the affairs of men and the stimulus of their originality is shared to the full by those who have worked to introduce them.

Thus Mr. Averageman may find his release from the mental inertia and selfishness that propaganda and his mechanical toys have induced, and thus will he secure the happiness and spiritual freedom that have eluded him. Freed from the interminable clatter and brazen banality of a purposeless materialism, he will awaken to a new liberty—"the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience"—which, according to Milton, is "above all liberties."

Renaissance: the Hope of Hollywood

Genius, Talent and Artistry Are Debased by Greed of 'Easy Money' Promoters Whose Cry Is 'Public Demand'

By Talbot Mundy



© Paramount Productions

A SEAT OF POWER OVER THE DESTINIES OF HOLLYWOOD
Josef von Sternberg, From a Camera Boom in the Paramount Studio, Directs a Scene of "The Scarlet Empress," Featuring Marlene Dietrich.

THE HOPE OF A WEARY PUBLIC may be father to the thought that there are signs of a cinema renaissance. Renaissance comes of inherent strength and a desire to grow upward. The weakness of the cinema as an industry and its obvious lack of sincerity as a moral agent fail to hide its strength as a movement in being, however slowly it may have crawled hitherto.

The men and women who make the pictures are as weary of mediocrity as the audiences are, who pay for, and hope for, entertainment. A renaissance is a disgusted and dynamic break away from mediocrity. It calls for spearheads of audacity—for men and women who perceive a truth and go straight at it with sincerity.

The stage is ready. So is the audience. The tools are ready. No one who really knows Hollywood has any doubt of the available supply of talent. There can be few places in the world where so many thoroughly skillful and intelligent people are assembled in such a small area. Their technical skill is incredibly great; it resembles magic. The machinery, mechanics, artists, directors are all there in profusion. So are the energy and desire to do good work.

It might surprise some critics of Hollywood's usual product, who believe too much and know too little, to learn how many well-read and well-informed people there are on the Hollywood scene.

Because of the exaggerated and nauseating publicity invariably given to Hollywood scandals, it would surprise an even greater number of people to learn how thoroughly decent and unsensational in their private lives most Hollywood people are, and how they yearn above all else to do good work in a genuine picture.

The writer, who has seen quite a bit of the world, and has lived and worked in Hollywood, believes there is no place on earth where such a small area contains a greater number of valuable citizens. Never has he seen more cynical despair than in Hollywood—despair such as only artists feel when forced either to debase their talents or get out.

It may seem far-fetched to compare the motion picture industry with the police force or the Federal Customs Service, or with the nation's banks. But I have talked with policemen, customs officers and bankers who, knowing their confidence would be respected, were curiously unanimous as to what was the trouble. A banker and a customs official both quoted the famous Turkish proverb: "A fish begins to stink from the head." It was described by the one word: "Avarice." Each of them expressed the same opinion, although not in the policeman's words:

"It's easy to get an honest force. Men prefer to be honest. If the chief's straight, they all go straight, with not enough exceptions to amount to a row of shucks. The minute you get 'em going straight they get bright, too; you get good work done; they invent ways of doing it better. But if the chief's got dollars on the brain, pity the public!"

"Dollars on the brain" has been the trouble with Hollywood from the beginning. Nothing in the whole world is more stupid than "easy money," or too much money. Nothing but the sincere and heroically furious efforts of hundreds of devoted, enthusiastic workers, in the face of every imaginable kind of heartbreaking discouragement, has enabled Hollywood to survive the stupidity, avarice, grossness and insolent ignorance of the men who held the bursting moneybags and the moral weaklings who played jackal to their greed.

The moneybags have burst. But the workers remain. Whatever was good in Hollywood remains. The workers are perhaps a bit bewildered by the explosions, but they are disillusioned. Surely they are no longer quite so capable of being bewildered by vulgar greed and bad faith in high places. They know (who doesn't?) that the public is sick of being played down to.

They never did have any faith, as far as I could find out, in the financial jugglers, money lenders, realtors and "tired business men" who controlled the industry. These were the men who talked "art" by the ton and the square mile and the million dollars, but who exploited artists, good mechanics and the public with an insolence that has not been known in the world since Caius Julius Cæsar opened free theaters to debauch the Roman mob.

The workers and artists were not allowed to have faith in themselves. It was part of the system to keep them wondering how long their jobs would last. Now, however, surely they know it is up to them to save the industry. Surely they know which way led downhill; they have found that out empirically.

Uphill will be hard work, but the hard work that could scare Hollywood hasn't been invented. They are technical wizards, possessed of audacity, talent and experience. If they are no longer afraid of the "big bad wolf" that "gave the public what it wants" and would have given it worse if it had dared, we are likely to see cinema history made.

Renaissance will not come from outside or from the critics; it never does; although the many weary critics who have stuck to their posts, hoping against hope and praising whatever they could praise and retain their self-respect, will help enormously to popularize the new growth upward. It will need the help of critics.

But the renaissance, as always, will come as "a still small voice" from Hollywood itself, right from the heart of the whirlwind produced by the collapse of insincerity. It will produce, as usual, not peace but a sword; there will be a wholesomely exhilarating battle of opinions, which is a hotbed that genius loves. The touch of genius will take us all by surprise, since, being genius, it will give "a local habitation and a name" to "airy nothings" that are beyond the compass of our present imagination.

We are told Hollywood needs stories. Nonsense. There are thousands on thousands of stories. What did Shakespeare do for stories? He took the old, worn, familiar plays and supercharged them with vigor. He used vision. He built a language to express thought that there weren't yet words enough to suggest. Hollywood already has a language—a medium of expression—that is immeasurably wider and more subtly ductile than what Shakespeare had to melt and mold and hammer into use. The tools are ready to hand.

There are plenty of men and women in Hollywood who know that the whistle does not pull the train; that what a production costs in squandered coin is no criterion of its value. They have seen what happens when there is altogether too much whistle and too much money. They have tasted the cruelly bitter fruit of insincerity.

With very few exceptions they are ashamed, most of them not secretly, of the cause, which they perfectly understand, that has brought their potentially splendid profession into contempt. I have heard tough talk and met fairly tough people in Hollywood, along with other kinds. A percentage of them described their audiences as "suckers."

But I don't remember one who did not a hit that was a "box-office" opinion, handed down from the seats of the mighty who signs the checks. I don't remember one actor who didn't hope for less intolerably stupid parts, or one scenario writer who dared to risk his job by writing anything that, in the opinion of his paymasters, might be theoretically "over the heads of an audience." They all knew better, but they didn't dare to "buck the money."

They all know what the matter is. They all resent "hokum" when tried on themselves. They are sick of hokum. Nine-tenths of their cynical conversation and ribald delight in defeating the censor is a reaction against the hypocrisy, and lip service to cant, of paymasters whose only thought is how to play down to the lowest, largest public level.

I never met one who wouldn't rather play up to a more intelligent level, if only "they," the owners of the moneybags, would let him do it. I found one actress, who is notorious for the coarseness of her roles, in tears because the producers would not let her do anything different. She was under contract. She could play "box-office" parts and "give the public what it wants" or get out. Avarice has been the fault of cinema production. Its other troubles are all subordinate to that. Avarice, in the whole history of the human race, has not produced one bright idea or carried art, which is the expression of genuine civilization, one step forward. Avarice blindfolds vision, and where there is no vision the people perish. Art perishes first.

If avarice govern the heads of an organization, rot runs down the line and genius becomes entangled in such nets of jealousy and envy that it has no chance to break through. Genius can cope with ordinary human inertia and stupidity, but not with the stifling clutch of "frenzied finance."

But greed is on the run, throwing up a smoke screen as it runs, but fooling not so many people as it once did.

So there is hope for the movies, and for those who look to them for entertainment. More and smaller temperately financed production units, directed by men who don't believe vulgarity is art, or that the public wants to be led downhill, or that avarice and ambition are the same thing, will let genius through.

There is plenty of genius. We shall see some pictures that will become milestones of memory. The public taste, at the moment nauseated by monotonous mediocrity and worse, will revive and grow keener the moment it senses the flow of ideas. It always was so.

Perhaps, and at any rate let us hope, no individuals will be able to bulge their vanity with indigestible scores of millions of dollars. We can do without Midas and Crœsus, just as we don't really miss the dinosaur, who got so big that he died of famine.

Art owes nobody a cent more than enough for a decent living. Very few genuine artists demand more than that. What they do demand is opportunity to work according to their vision of the principle that guides them toward progress.

There are many more vigorously competent artists in Hollywood than most people imagine. Some of them are artists in evolution, who know how to guide taste gradually upward if given freedom to do it. But the critics must watch. They will need to be quick to inform the public taste, to awaken, enlighten and educate it. They must teach it to perceive the difference between ideas and the impudent flattery of animalism that has been foisted on the film public hitherto.

A PATH TO THE SILVER SCREEN
Similar Queues Outside the Casting Offices Are a Familiar Sight in the "Movie Capital."

Buddy, "The Seeing Eye" Dog Guide

Past Open Elevator Shafts and Through Crowding Traffic the Harnessed Shepherd Leads Safely, Winning Friends With Every Act of Loyalty and Devotion

By Sadie A. Frank

THE PHOTOGRAPHER, EQUIPPED WITH his modern camera, had come to take a new picture of Morris and his shepherd dog guide, Buddy. This was an old experience for Buddy. It had started in the days of flash powder and Buddy didn't like that startling flare-up or the mysterious smoke. Buddy showed in every line of her muscles that she didn't want to have that picture made. But if master wanted her to, she would take her position with her head in his arms. She liked that. She liked to obey master's commands. Her eyes, however, followed each move of the camera man, and when Morris said, "Down!" she knew it was over without the dreaded flash. Buddy looked surprised, leaped over to the photographer, kissed his face, ran back to her master and took the most graceful, willing pose; then glanced at the camera man, saying as clearly as a dog can speak, "Well, old man, if that's all there is to it, you may take your old picture."

The few of us who were watching burst into laughter.

"What are you going to do?" I asked the man.

"I hadn't intended to use more than one tube on her, but I can't resist that plea of hers," he smiled.

There is a raging question among dog experts as to whether or not dogs think. I would not dare to take sides, but—

Morris and Buddy are accustomed to coming from their home at "The Seeing Eye," Morristown, N. J., where the dogs are trained to lead the blind, and going to distant places. On this day, as usual, their auto had stopped at the station in Morristown, then Buddy had taken Morris on the train to Hoboken, en route for New York. Morris gave Buddy the directions which routine had so well established. But, strange to say, Buddy showed a desire to take a new route from the train to the New York ferryboat. Wondering what it meant, Morris asked a passer-by where that passage led. He was told that it was a short cut leading to the upper deck of the ferryboat they usually took. Buddy was leading him to his objective by the shortest route in sight.

Buddy has taken Morris a distance of many, many thousands of miles, covering hundreds of cities throughout the United States. Usually Buddy does her overnight traveling in her huge crate when they are on a railroad that hasn't given permission for the dog guides to remain with their masters. One night this happened, and gave rise to my favorite anecdote among the many about Buddy.

Morris received an unexpected telegram calling him to a distant city the next day. He was caught without Buddy's crate and with much misgiving he took her to the baggage car and left her. He told me afterward that he might just as well have stayed with Buddy all night, for he didn't sleep a wink wondering how she was standing the separation. He didn't even have his steel chain to hold her.

Early next morning he went to get her. The guard in the baggage car said, "Well, that is the most wonderful dog! You don't ever need to worry about Buddy!"

He said that just after Morris had left his large and powerful shepherd, some lady came in with a Boston bull puppy, wee and frightened. The puppy began to moan and whine. Our Buddy edged over, stroking and comforting and patting the little dog until it fell asleep. It soon awoke, frightened and trembling. Buddy drew it carefully under her paws, stroking it again until it fell asleep. Those two dogs slept that way all night. It was a good thing for Buddy, too. She had found another in need and so forgot to be mournful because her master was away.

Buddy was the first trained dog guide in the United States. Work seems to make the dogs younger. The joy in a job successfully performed keeps them full of zest, and lengthens their span of usefulness. The tender care, regular feeding and happy surroundings tend in the same direction.

A few months ago, Mrs. Dorothy H. Eustis, president of "The Seeing Eye," was having some necessary repairs made on the property. Among other things, Morris's bedroom was converted into a studio room. The large bed, always big enough for dog and master, was replaced by a narrow day bed. Buddy's own bed is a four-poster with a straw mattress mixed with aromatic pine needles. Bedtime usually found Buddy reclining on her own four-poster; but morning always found her stretched beside Morris, her head on his shoulder.

The first night the new couch came into the room Buddy tried it out. Morris ordered her off to her own bed. Buddy went. Morris heard her stretch out on her bed on the opposite side of the room and snort discontentedly. Then he heard her leap off. There came a sliding sound across the floor as Buddy pushed her four-poster alongside her master's couch. Then she jumped in and went to sleep. Next day the furniture was rearranged so that Buddy's bed was as she wished. Morris said it was no use putting her to that trouble every night.

Buddy is from Switzerland, where Mrs. Eustis had her technicians work out methods for instructing the trainers of the dogs and for acquainting the master with his guide's technique.

Morris went to Fortunate Fields at Vevey on the Lake of Geneva to get Buddy, then 13 months old. She had been trained before Morris's arrival by Mr. Elliott Humphrey. He is a former circus man and cowboy, with perhaps the widest knowledge of any man in the United States concerning the practical and theoretical psychology of dogs. Morris lived at Fortunate Fields while he learned how to use his dog.

That was six years ago. It was quite evident that all Americans could not go to Switzerland to get their dogs, so the trained dogs were shipped to America, where the classes were held. There have been 24 classes so far. There are 110 fellow schoolmates of Buddy's doing guide work in various parts of the United States from California to New York, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and in Canada.

Mrs. Eustis has given the last 11 years to the development of the great work of making the blind person a vital part in our society by giving him a dog to assist him in earning his daily bread. That idea is leading to new vistas.

TRAINED TO LEAD THE BLIND

Upper Picture—Buddy Awaiting Orders. Lower Picture—Dorothy Harrison Eustis, Founder and President of The Seeing Eye, With Three Dogs Which Have Been Educated to Guide the Blind.

Mr. W. H. Ebeling manages "The Seeing Eye" establishment at Morristown. Reports are sent to him weekly by the masters of all the dogs. He is known throughout America as one of the finest judges of shepherd dogs, and has officiated at dog shows in various parts of the United States.

It is much more difficult to train the dogs for leading the blind than for military and police service, in the opinion of Mr. Humphrey, who trained Buddy. One reason is that the army man and the policeman exact straight obedience. They can see their dog and are able to correct the first error in carrying out obedience. It is much easier when the dog is never allowed to repeat an error than when a correction must be made after the error has occurred several times.

"We have trained dogs for police duty in the United States, in Italy and in Switzerland," says Mr. Humphrey. "The dogs we have trained for army work can get through shell and barbed wire with messages better than a liaison officer. It has taken us 11 years of investigation, checking and charting under scientific rules, to achieve our present method. No dog is ever beaten. No force is used. The dogs obey because of willingness.

"We can't use the original German methods of training dogs for many reasons. We must work out our problems in accord with traffic conditions in the community where the blind person lives. In some countries, dogs must be educated to go to the left. In Germany, where bicycles are largely used in place of autos, it is easy to compel the bicycles to stop at certain crossings and at certain places to permit a master and his dog guide to pass. We could never train an American cyclist to do this. So the dog is educated in Germany to disregard bicycles but to notice them in the United States. When the dogs for Paris were trained each dog was taken from Switzerland and her training was finished in the Paris streets.

"Part of our progress has been made because we have learned to understand the dog's thinking and are therefore better able to give the lessons so that the dog can grasp them. These lessons start to build upon the dog's instinct that a man is his sheep. All lessons have been worked out with the psychology of the dog in mind. They are then experimented with, charted, checked and improved. We have our school thoroughly organized and can predict what our dogs will do. After our dogs are trained (it takes about three months) the masters come to receive instruction how to use them. The master holds the dog by means of a semiflexible harness. He commands, but often it is he who must yield to his guide's judgment. Dogs are supposed to be color blind. They cannot, so far as we know, see red or green. They are trained to watch the traffic. If the master gives the wrong command, one that would mean danger, the dog must think of the safe way out."

This "thinking of the safe way out" was what Buddy used some time ago, when walking with Morris along a hotel hall toward the elevator. Morris commanded Buddy to go. But for some strange reason Buddy stopped short and sat. This is her way of telling her master to stop. Morris had been to this elevator before and sensed it was not at the place where he was standing. He commanded her, "Forward!" impatiently. Buddy didn't budge. About this time a door opened and a chamber-

(Continued on Page 15)

THIS CLUB MEETS IN HIP BOOTS TO RACE ITS LILLIPUTIAN CRAFT

THE THRILL OF SHARP TOOLS OBEYIN

In the Lilliputian World

Tiny Steam Trains Travel to Stations o On Trade in Ocean-Ponds as Hob

By Kathrine Morrison

MODEL ENGINEERING in its broadest sense is the making and collecting of models of all kinds of engines, modern and historical, including steamboats, sailing vessels and airplanes.

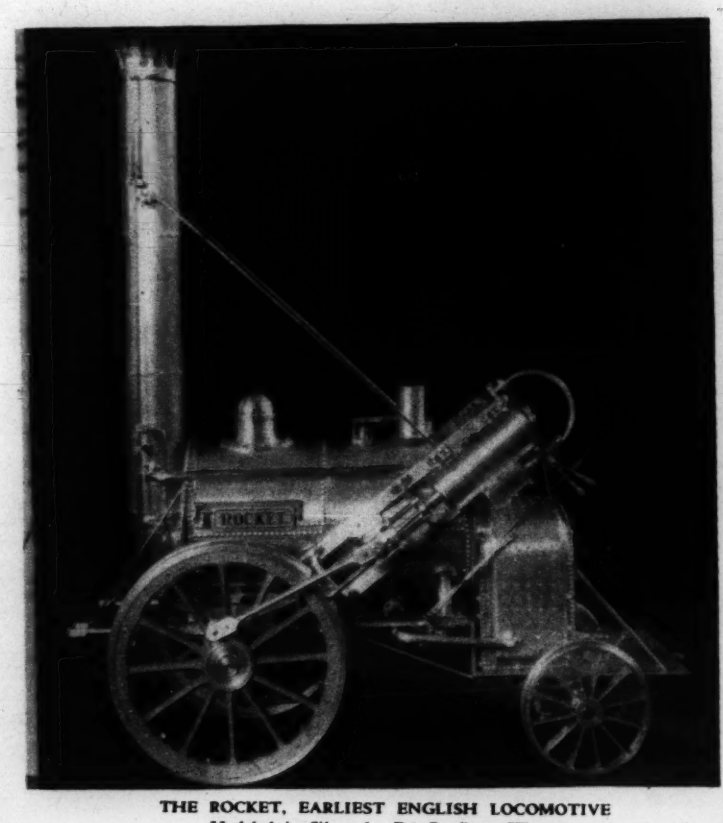
It seems only natural that this hobby should have reached very high development in the country which produced the great inventor, James Watt, and such famous early engineers as Murdoch, Trevithick and Stephenson. Continental European countries lag far behind the British Isles, although there is a model railway club in Paris.

Of late years the interest in this subject has grown considerably in English-speaking countries. There are many enthusiasts in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. And in Canada there are no less than six model engineering societies.

In the United States there are also numerous clubs which have been organized during the last few years. One is in New York; another in Chicago. In San Francisco there is an active group of men which goes by the euphonious title of "The Golden Gate Guild of Model Engineers."

Some idea of how widespread this interest is in Great Britain may be gauged by the fact that there are three magazines exclusively devoted to various departments of model making. These magazines give model makers all kinds of information which is helpful in working out individual problems and they also act as a means of bringing enthusiasts together.

The great annual event in the model engineering world is an exhibition organized by the magazine, Model Engineer, and held in one of the big halls in London. Here models from all over the world are shown in competition, firms exhibit their wares and, last but not least, devotees from all countries meet to renew their acquaintance and to exchange experiences.



THE ROCKET, EARLIEST ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVE
Modeled in Silver by Dr. Bradbury Winter.

Although this exhibition may be the most spectacular bond of union between model engineers, it is far from being the only one. There are any number of societies where enthusiasts have frequent opportunities of getting together. The most comprehensive is the Society of Model and Experimental Engineers, with headquarters in London. Besides there are many clubs in the provinces. Some are general in scope; others exist only for special purposes. For example, there are 12 model boat clubs, between 20 and 30 societies devoted to model aeronautics and about the same number of model railway clubs.

Besides these official channels which afford occasion for mutual aid and intercourse, the mere fact of being interested in model engineering is the "open sesame" to many pleasant private gatherings. So friendly is the feeling among model makers and collectors that many do not hesitate to call informally on others without previous introduction if they happen to be in their part of the country. One well-known enthusiast, who is an important official at the Bank of England, often entertains large parties from all over England in his garden, where he operates locomotives on a miniature track.

Model engineers come from all grades of society. One of the pleasantest aspects of this hobby is that it brings people of widely different backgrounds and callings in touch with each other and thus helps to break down class barriers.

One of the prize winners at the last annual exhibition was a taxi driver who was so engrossed by his hobby that he got out his tools and worked on parts of his exhibition model (a ship) while waiting for fares. A stoker in a factory was so interested in an old-fashioned engine still in use on the premises that he made a most successful model of it in his spare time. One of the finest collections of models in England was made by a retired engineer. This work not only gave him many years of agreeable employment after his active career was over but incidentally it produced a collection which has great educational value.

Model engineering attracts considerable numbers of army and navy officers and professional men of all kinds. One

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN LOCOMOTIVE
Built by Mr. C. A. Lehman, School Teac

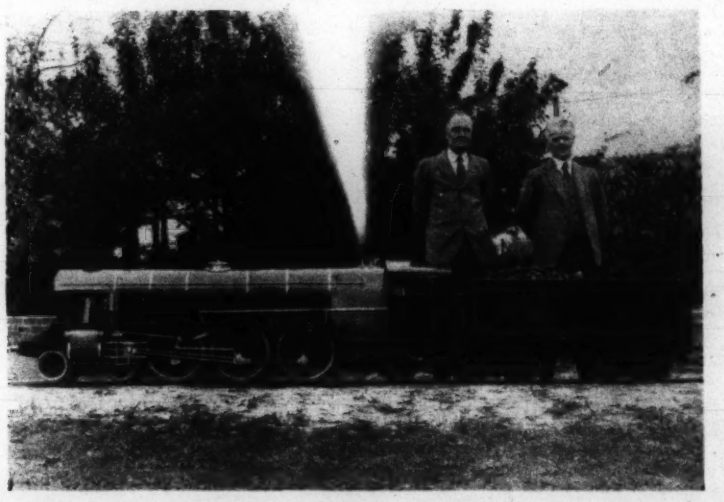
Potograms
POLKA DOT'S SLIM HULL AND FEATHERLIKE SAILS

RP TOOLS OBEYING SENSITIVE FINGERS
London News Agency

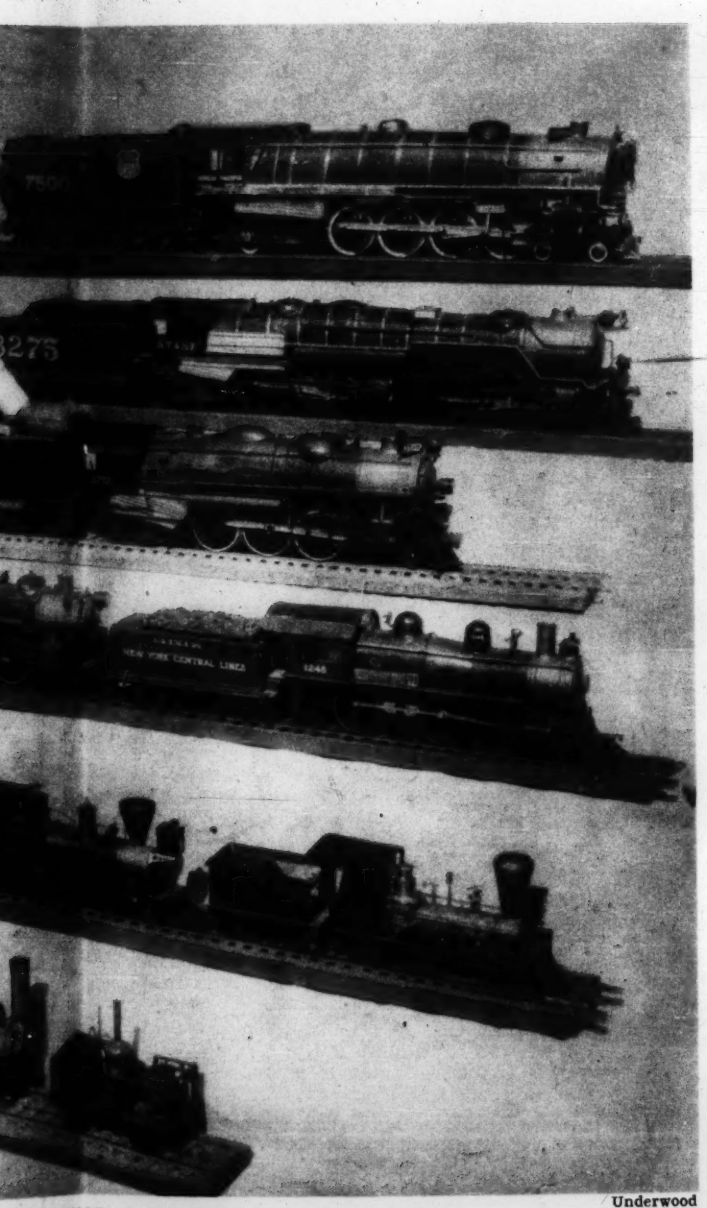
YOUNG ENGLAND TRIES ITS WINGS AT STAG LANE AERODROME
Central Press, London

orld of the Model Makers

Stations on Own Lines, Steamships Carry ds as Hobbyists Look On Pridefully



THE FLYING SCOTSMAN UNDER FULL STEAM ON ITS THREADS OF STEEL



IN LOCOMOTIVE DESIGN, DEPICTED IN MODELS
Lehman, School Teacher at Long Beach, Calif.
Underwood

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of the finest, if not the finest model in the world, is that of a locomotive made by a physician in Brighton, Dr. Bradbury Winter. He devoted his leisure time during 13 years to perfecting every detail of its construction. Later he made a model entirely in silver of the earliest English locomotive, the Rocket.

Of all branches of model engineering, railways seem to possess the widest appeal. Possibly this is because a locomotive is not only a self-contained unit but also because it moves about, as stationary engines do not.

The interest in model railways claims two types of devotee. One is concerned principally with making locomotives and the other with operating railways. The first class may run locomotives in their gardens but usually they lay only straight tracks so as to test the working capacity of their models. The second class does not concentrate on the construction of models but on the layout of tracks and the actual running of model railways. There are scores of such miniature systems set up in cellars and attics, but most of them are out of doors. Gardens offer rich fields for resourcefulness in planning realistic systems—some so complicated that they include stations, viaducts, wharves, bridges and even whole villages. The demand for this miniature equipment is so great that several firms supply all manner of accessories, even down to lifelike weighing machines for station platforms!

One of the most complete of these model railways is in a garden at Watford near London. There miniature trains run daily to schedule. There is an egg train to bring eggs from the chicken house. There is also a food train to convey food to the chickens and to a black rabbit which has lived contentedly in a model cottage along the line for five years. On certain occasions the boys of the locality are allowed to come and serve as helpers. The owner of the model railway gives them a license for driving his model locomotives when they have passed certain tests. So one man's hobby provides pleasure and instruction for the youth of an entire neighborhood.

Another but much smaller class of model makers specializes in historical models. They not only have the satisfaction of reproducing old types but also of searching out plans and specifications in old books. Indeed, this collecting of early books on engineering has become a very substantial offshoot to model making.

Model engineers like to point out that it was while James Watt was repairing a model engine that the idea of his epoch-making invention occurred to him. As might be surmised, the earliest models were made by practicing engineers. Later when engineering grew in popularity, the enthusiasm was so great that any number of models were made by engineers' apprentices in their spare time. Then fathers who wanted their sons to adopt engineering as a career rather than one of the more time-honored professions would order models of engines to stimulate their boys' interest. During the second half of the nineteenth century, two or three firms found it profitable to supply parts for model engines as well as to sell the finished article. Thus the number of model engineers grew slowly but surely in various parts of the country.

Realizing how many of them there were and also the lack of any connecting link between them, Mr. Percival Marshall decided to start a weekly magazine in 1898 in order to bring these isolated workers together and to help and encourage them in their efforts. Mr. Marshall was eminently qualified for this undertaking as he was a trained engineer and he belonged to a family of well-known publishers. How successful he has been can be judged by the growing number of model engineering clubs and by the increase in firms making model engines and castings from half a dozen at the beginning of the century to close on 100 at the present time.

"One aspect of model engineering which has not been sufficiently emphasized or explored," Mr. Marshall told the writer in an interview, "is the making of models for the purpose of preserving types for posterity. For instance, take an industrial center like Pittsburgh. How interesting it would be for future generations if models of some of the engines now used in these vast factories were to be made and presented to a local museum. The same holds true for older types of all industrial plants which are tending to disappear.

"America is decidedly air-conscious at the present time. Model engineers there could well turn their attention to making models of all kinds of airplanes and of preserving them in some museum. Think how instructive it would be for the youth of coming generations to be able to study models of the Wright brothers' first machine or of the famous Spirit of St. Louis in which Lindbergh made his historic solo flight!"

Underwood
IF TOM THUMB SAILED THE SPANISH MAIN . . .

Wresting Secrets From the Ocean's Depths

With Modern Equipment and New Knowledge the Atlantis and Other Expeditions Make Fresh Attacks Upon the Bottom of the Seas

By Catherine MacKenzie

THE WORK of the Atlantis, the floating laboratory of the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institute, has opened another chapter in our growing acquaintance with the depths of the ocean and its wonders — a science which, old in its beginnings, in its serious development goes no further back than our great-grandfathers' days. The great ocean surveys of the recent past recall the names of Darwin, Hooker and Huxley, who accompanied nineteenth century expeditions as naturalists. From their work and that of their successors came a revelation regarding the surface of our planet comparable only to the discoveries of Columbus and Magellan.

From the voyages of the Phœnicians onward men have been trying to fathom ocean's deep dark places. They have succeeded largely in the degree that their equipment was adequate. A graphic short course in oceanography might be presented in terms of sounding lines, dredging apparatus and the like, each improvement in equipment marking its equivalent advance and the distance it could be used from shore.

Magellan came back from his voyages in 1521 to tell that he had paid out all the sounding line he had—between 100 and 200 fathoms—and hadn't touched bottom. He concluded, therefore, that he had reached the deepest part of the ocean. We now know that the place Magellan sounded is 2000 fathoms, but the greatest of navigators could go only as far as 200 fathoms of hand line would let him. It indicates how much the design and equipment of the Atlantis has accomplished for oceanography in our time.

Several times every year she puts to sea with laboratory facilities and equipment to gladden the oceanographer's heart; with hoisting winches to handle 30,000 feet of wire cable, where once a company of toiling bluejackets paid out mile-long hemp lines armed with tallow, and hauled them in again, heave-ho, hand over hand. She has especially arranged living and laboratory quarters, shaming the makeshifts and inconveniences of Darwin's day, and a triumphant apparatus designed by Mr. Columbus Iselin for taking samples of the ocean bottom, coring it out like a piece of apple, in five-foot lengths at a time; and sonic depth finders to time the echo sent back from the bottom without even stopping the ship. All of this, comfortably backed by $2,500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, should initiate a gigantic stride in the study of the ocean floor.

* * *

In the days when the distinguished work of Capt. Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N., gave its great impetus to American oceanography, he did indeed improve on the laborious methods of his predecessors. But even with Maury's ingenuity, it was tedious and time consuming to stop the ship for soundings, now recorded automatically while the ship proceeds at normal speed.

A nineteenth century poet availed himself of poetic license when he sang,

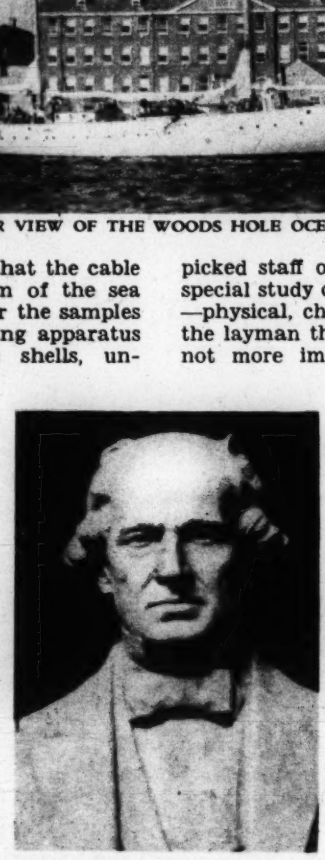
"As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean
Sweet flowers are springing no mortal can see . . ."

but his lines reflect the growing popular knowledge of his day.

It was the surveys of Maury that made feasible the laying of a transatlantic cable — determining the presence of the Telegraphic Plateau on the ocean bottom between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a plateau, as he wrote to S. F. B. Morse in 1854, "which seems to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding wires of a submarine telegraph." It may have been in the mind of Morse when he phrased his historic message "What hath God wrought!"

Maury had made another important observation. It indicated that the cable would stay at the bottom of the sea once it was laid there. For the samples brought up by his sounding apparatus consisted of microscopic shells, unmixed with sand and gravel. They were, he judged, shells of infinitesimal sea creatures that live on the surface and sink, when dead, to the bottom. Had deep ocean currents been present, the shells would have been abraded, swept about, mingled with the débris, ooze and sand of the ocean floor—but they weren't. Obviously, he reasoned, no currents were present, and —once the cable was laid—so it proved.

THE ATLANTIS AND REAR VIEW OF THE WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE



CAPT. MATTHEW F. MAURY
From a Bust in the Hall of Fame of New York University.

Maury's brilliant and original work was succeeded by the many elaborate oceanographic surveys which have combined to chart our present knowledge of the ocean bed. The earlier ones, in the interests of the cable companies, were followed by governmental expeditions such as those of the British ship Challenger, the German Gazelle, the French Travailleur, the American Blake, and others. Notable work was done by such individuals as Prof. Alexander Agassiz and the Prince of Monaco. But of all expeditions it was from the cruise of the Challenger that the modern science of oceanography took vigorous root.

In the four years from 1872 to 1876, the Challenger circumnavigated the globe, under the joint patronage of the Royal Society and the British Admiralty, its picked staff of scientists detailed to a special study of the oceans of the globe —physical, chemical and biological. To the layman the scope of their labors is not more impressive than their patience. No radio programs were relayed from a waiting world while, month after month, four years on end, the Challenger zigzagged from coast to coast, mapping deeps and plateaus, her patient crew bringing her up into the wind to pay out miles of hemp rope, her patient staff of scientific observers pulling up star fishes, their stomachs full of deep-sea foramifera; taking temperatures of sea water, testing it for saltness; all of it ultimately set down in 50 quarto volumes, monumental in detail.

This and later expeditions dredged up deep-sea creatures which upset all existing ideas about the deep unfathomed caves of ocean. From them we have learned of the teeming life of the deep sea—those sunless retreats in which, far from "sweet flowers springing," a fierce struggle for existence goes on, in which grotesque fishes forage for food with miners' lamps on their heads, or lighted portholes along their sides, some of them so adjusted to the terrific pressure of the deep that they blow up when brought to the surface.

A recent survey of the Atlantis indicated that their retreats are not entirely sunless either, but penetrated by the "invisible light" of the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum; but we realize how fragmentary our knowledge of ocean is after all when, as one oceanographer reported, a vast piece of flesh, 40 feet around, weighing tons, is washed ashore and can only be conjectured to be "a fragment of some giant of the sea floor torn loose by some cataclysm of the deep"; when a cable company grapples for a lost cable laid 25 years before and finds that the Atlantic floor on which it was laid had risen 2¼ miles in the interval; when Pacific islands disappear and the French coast rises; when fishermen on the Dogger Bank bring up bones of mammoth and the wild horse and rhinoceros in their trawls, showing that the area was once dry land.

* * *

Modern methods of transportation and communication have contracted the spaces of earth and air—but the waters under the earth are still unconquered. And they are literally the vasty deep—the greater part of the area of the globe.

We are still very likely to think of the ocean as a bowl-like depression full of water, concave rather than convex as a section of a sphere should be, its great expanse full of plateaus and deeps and rimmed with mountain peaks, with which the Rocky Mountains and the Alps dwindle in comparison.

Here and there, as in the Azores, Madeira and the Canaries, these peaks appear above the surface as islands. Others come close enough to the surface to afford blue-water anchorages for ships, their margins, as in the Pacific, dropping away into vast deeps which could engulf Mount Everest and still leave 400 fathoms of deep blue sea rippling over its uttermost man-defying summit. Last summer, off Japan, another great deep was discovered, hitherto unknown.

Of all the mysteries of ocean none is more fascinating as a subject for conjecture than the site of the lost Atlantis.

Down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean bed, following the configuration of the shores in a rough approximation of a sprawling letter S, runs a plateau known as the Central Atlantic Rise, in its northern part as Dolphin's Bank. Many adherents of the Atlantis theory pin their faith to this as the site of that lost continent described by Plato—

> Situated in front of the Pillars of Hercules . . .
> larger than Libya and Asia put together . . .

where a great and wonderful empire flourished, and which, after violent earthquakes and floods . . .

> and in a single day and night of rain . . . disappeared and was sunk beneath the sea.

But whatever one's speculation or fancy about the lost empire of Atlantis, general interest in oceanography is aroused less by romantic conjecture than by its practical uses. In its various branches it is pursued for what it can contribute to the fisheries, to navigation, to—as recently—the possibility of anchoring seadromes on such natural holding ground as the many banks, placed like natural stepping-stones across the Atlantic.

And now, among the subjects being pursued by the Woods Hole expeditions is the effect of ocean currents on climate. A study of the sea bottom as a contribution to weather forecasting is not as fantastic as it might seem. For example, when the Gulf Stream drift is weak, less water of high salinity and temperature reaches England. This happened in 1909 and 1910, when England had dismal summers with little sunshine and much rain. A strong pulsation of the Gulf Stream drift, however, was followed by the magnificent summer of 1911.

Wide World

EXAMINING APPARATUS OF THE ATLANTIS
C. M. Brewer of the Bingham Laboratory at Yale (Left), and Prof. A. E. Parr of Yale, Who Was in Charge of the Recent Expedition to Central American Waters.

Among the New Books

South American Bush Ceremonials

Rebel Destiny, by Melville J. and Frances Herskovits. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company. $3.

WHEN I WAS in Paramaribo last winter everyone was watching eagerly for the forthcoming book by Mr. and Mrs. Herskovits. Curious as it may seem, the gateways to strange places always are thronged by many persons who never cross those gateways. So it is in Dutch Guiana. Stalwart Hollanders raise sugar and manage banks, bakeries turn out warm sweet-smelling loaves of bread daily, and children ride to school on their bicycles only a few miles from the little known bush country. Negroes with their tissues scarred in amazing patterns come down the Suriname and visit the stores, they camp in the very heart of the city, and are amused by civilization even as civilization is amused by them.

But the upward reaches of the river belong to the black men and few there are of the whites who ever penetrate it. The bush is the home of African descendants, the children's children of the only Negroes in the world who have successfully resisted the whites, runaway slaves who fled the toil and torture of the broad plantations by the sea and carved out a kingdom for themselves in the jungle beyond the rapids. Dutch soldiers never were able to conquer the runaways, and to this day tribute is paid yearly by the burghers of the city to the jungle folk.

Mr. and Mrs. Herskovits were paddled up into this hinterland and the tale of the customs and lore of the bush people is the result. A new king had just been crowned in the bush last winter, successor to the Granman they had visited three years before, but otherwise the bush is the same as it was then, or as it was 50 years ago, or as it is likely to be 50 years hence. The difficulties of transportation, the lack of commercial incentive, are all on the side of the inhabitants of the region. The two travelers were seeking traces of Africa in the bush and they found many. Because theirs was an ethnographic interest, the book deals mainly with the customs of the Saramacans. They watched the rarely seen ceremonial dances. They talked with the dancers in the pale light of oil lamps. They questioned at all times, under the hot sun as well as at night, and it is a tribute to their capacity for inspiring trust in a secretive people that their questions were answered.

Bayo's approaching marriage, the kunu following Sedefo up the river, the last ceremonies at Gankwe to Kedianip, the Sky God, the Anansi story-telling, the forbidden territory of Dahomey, whose landing place they never discovered, and the friendly days at the Granman's court—all these give a clear and understandable picture of the bush people.

If the average white man has an undue curiosity about voodoo, or obia, as the bush Negroes know it, this book will do much to appease it. Coming so close to Peter Fleming's "Brazilian Adventure," "Rebel Destiny" raises certain comparisons. Mr. Fleming wrote very personally of his own reactions to what he saw, the Herskovitses are so impersonal that the absence of everyday detail gives a touch of unreality to their succession of pictures. Mr. Fleming writes a narrative of swift-moving adventure; the Herskovits story is scientific, informative. His has the advantage of style, and theirs is the more important story. One could almost wish that the two could be well shaken together and then poured out in two volumes, Mr. Fleming gaining a certain something of fact, and Mr. and Mrs. Herskovits gaining an even more important literary quality to heighten what is undoubtedly a valuable and interesting contribution to knowledge.

MARJORIE SHULER.

Cultivating Confidence

Faith, Fear and Fortunes, by Daniel Starch. New York: Richard R. Smith. $2.

ECONOMIC WRITERS are too prone to read the future merely through the medium of index numbers recording the present. Dr. Daniel Starch in his book, "Faith, Fear and Fortunes," quotes most of the well-known prognosticators to show how often they have been wrong. Nothing was at fault with their deductions. The trouble was that they did not make any allowance for the perversities of economic behavior. It is what people think that counts much more than what they do. If business men are despondent, for instance, it doesn't matter how much money is available at the banks for them to borrow, or if the interest rate is pushed down to zero; they just will not borrow. Faith or fear is the nexus of economic activity in our credit system, and it is upon this imponderable that Dr. Starch bases his survey of our economic problems. If fear can be transformed into faith, according to this author, we shall have conquered the problem of the business cycle, with its speculative ups and its depression downs.

There will be no dissent from this proposition. First, however, we must define faith. The traditional kind of prosperity is based upon faith of a kind. It was this kind of confidence in the constant climb in the money valuation of material things that induced people in the boom era of the '20s to gamble away their savings. Was it not Mr. Owen D. Young who said of Mr. Samuel Insull that all that was wrong with him was that he had too much faith in his country? Such faith is of the earth, earthy. Dr. Starch does not want the faith that feeds speculation, that is inspired by greed and selfishness in the accumulation of material things; he looks to a future when people will behave with sobriety and with forethought for the morrow. So he would put "mass education in psycho-economic principles" first and foremost among his essentials.

Dr. Starch is somewhat vague as to what precisely this education should consist of. "The elementary principles of economic history"? If such education were intensified, would it persuade people to condition their economic behavior upon reason rather than upon emotion? It may be doubted whether this would be the result. Economics has advanced enormously in the curricula of schools and colleges. But that has not helped to abate our problem one tittle. Fear, as Mr. Starch says, is, indeed, based in part upon ignorance, but it is grounded much more in insecurity, which has been growing quite as fast as the spread of economic knowledge.

Economic security would give people a chance to cultivate their spiritual and intellectual lives. It would make for a renaissance of living on the basis of the Golden Rule. This is the true gold standard. Faith can flower on no other ground. The fear or faith factor in economic behavior would then not be as unpredictable as it is now.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Letters Richly Written

A Mediæval Postbag, chosen and edited by Laetitia Lyell. London: Jonathan Cape, 10s. 6d.

TO PERSONS INTERESTED in the Middle Ages, the Paston Letters are known, by repute at any rate; the correspondence of the Plumptons, the Stonors and the Celys, though published, is less familiar. The venerable Camden Society, and the Royal Historical Society which has taken over its activities, address themselves to students; and their discreetly issued volumes are ignored by the general—very often to the general's loss of entertainment. Miss Laetitia Lyell has done a good work, therefore, in making a selection of salient examples from those series of letters, supplementing them from other sources, some hitherto unpublished, giving them a sufficient but unobtrusive annotation, and presenting them in attractive guise, and with a half-dozen attractive illustrations, to a larger public.

The book serves to elucidate a period of peculiar interest—the last act of the Middle Ages, the overture of the Renaissance—and at the same time, perhaps because of that halfway position, one of peculiar ambiguity. About the fifteenth century the pundits have differed furiously. To those romantics for whom the Reformation was the beginning of all our present discontents, it was a golden age—even if only a golden sunset. To others, anti-romantics rather than realists, it was a time of squalor and ignorance and disorder.

Both views are discountenanced by these letters. There was little romance, it would seem, in the composition of their writers. They were intent on gain, whether in business or in matrimony, or at any rate on the avoidance of loss. They did not write for the fun of writing, but for the furtherance of their material ends.

On the other hand, it is plain enough that they were not ignorant or altogether uncultured folk. Certainly they were not illiterate. These landlords and merchants and magistrates were contemporaries of Malory and some of them might have known Chaucer. They had a rich and racy language at their command—a vernacular not yet sophisticated by literary uses—and they enjoyed it to good purpose.

F. B.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

On the Veranda

By S. W.

Puritans and Pedagogues

PURITANS NO DOUBT WILL appear a more pleasing type of people than they have appeared hitherto, when their civilization begins to be studied, as hopefully it will be before long, on its bright side. For they are surely becoming a run-out and exhausted subject of blame and vituperation. On the dark side, their manners and customs have been explored and investigated to the last shadow. Somebody must soon come along, through whose cheerful endeavors the Puritans will be reclaimed to some sort of standing in the realm of art, and first of all in the musical domain of that realm, for look ye, here I hold an issue of The American Scholar, the quarterly of Phi Beta Kappa, in which Harold Vincent Milligan, writing on "Pioneers in American Music," repeats the familiar because-it-gave-pleasure-to-the-spectator detractions of the New England folk of a former time.

Today, reference to the hatred of the Puritans for art sounds like overemphasis on something, if not like calumny. It brings to mind the picture that Apelles painted and that Botticelli paraphrased. Another issue of The American Scholar, drawn out from the under shelf of the veranda table, contains a study of "Native Elements in American Music," by John Tasker Howard, wherein the same sentiment is expressed, though in but a brief phrase. The time surely has arrived for a little research, generally artistic as well as musicological, into the Puritan question, whoever will make the start. More, too, than a casual essay is probably needed; quite likely a book.

From the top of the table we have a volume covered in black cloth, with gold lettering, "The Foreground of American Fiction," by Harry Hartwick; a school book, let us call it, having regard to its source of publication (New York: American Book Company, $2.50). The binding, truly, gives cause for remark, being cloth that actually looks and feels textile and that seems not to be glued to the boards beneath, but drawn tightly over them; the black, too, treated as a color. Possibly something educational inheres in the idea. In any event, the text, when we come to read, abounds in the sort of matter that pedagogues like to present and that persons of studious inclinations enjoy having placed before them.

The way of pedagogues is to classify everybody and to systematize everything. That may not provide us with finalities on such a subject as modern American fiction, which Mr. Hartwick discusses in detail; but it does portray authors and describe their work so that we can remember and can talk, whether to repeat facts and opinions that he, in his rôle of instructor, provides, or to investigate and formulate for ourselves. And if there are interesting teachers in the United States, Mr. Hartwick is one of them. He can even make a table of references and an index exciting to read.

Pastoral

Woman of This Earth, by Frances Frost, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.

WITHOUT FLAW, Frances Frost's readers expect her work to be; and without flaw as a piece of design is her latest book of poetry. The deep strength of the lines of this six-part tale is refined and even enhanced by the painstaking care with which the only suitable adjective, the only possible verb, and the only conceivable phrasing have been weighed and selected. The publisher's statemen that the author has been engaged for several years on "Woman of This Earth" causes no astonishment.

In fewer than 100 not-overcrowded pages, the lyric chapters narrate a woman's reaction to human life from her first flowering consciousness of herself as a woman to returning spring of which "the green endures." The imagery is pastoral, of the wind-swept, clean-cut American hills from the slopes of which hard-laboring ancestors drew power into their sinews and courage into their blood. There is an earthy reality about the descriptive use of native tree and flower, familiar herd and boulder that is withal delicately, tastefully drawn.

Complete in themselves are some of the quatrains which tie the theme, as:

Here while noon slips down the stalks
that tremble in the nudge of wind,
and honeysuckle burns the rocks,
the pale, moon-yellow oats are binned.

And:

Lifting a desolate and burnished crescent
precise and thin above the fainting light,
the air is muted to a honey-lustre
crushed by the vast crescendo of the night.

The practice of employing capital letters only where a new sentence is introduced one must applaud as logical in poetry no less than in prose.

P. P. S.

12 WOMEN LEADERS of the Past 100 Years

With biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott, 75c cloth; 35c paper, 3 for $1.00. Mailing 5c each, cloth; 3c paper.

THE 100 BEST BOOKS by American Women During the Past 100 Years as chosen for the National Council of Women. Briefly reviews each book and tells about each author. $1.25 cloth, 75c paper. Mailing 10c per cloth book, 5c paper.
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The House and Estate of Gollantz

Four Generations, by Naomi Jacob. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MISS NAOMI JACOB is one of those writers whose instinct for story-telling is so sure, whose prose is so facile, that they cannot help producing readable fiction. In "Four Generations," Miss Jacob gives us one of these sophisticated, carefully wrought novels, the essential readability of which is its chief asset. It is reminiscent of the early Galsworthy in style, but has a distinct individuality of its own as well, due to the novelty in its characterization. Combine this artistry in character delineation with fluency of writing and cleverness of dialogue, and much may be forgiven a time-worn plot.

As the title implies, this story of the Jewish Gollantz family in London is to some extent typical of the evolution society has experienced in the past few generations. Old Emmanuel Gollantz had founded the Gollantz antique business. His son, Max—Anglicized and married into the peerage—carried on the business brilliantly, and was given a baronetcy in recognition of his worth. Then his children, Emmanuel and his brothers, came, each seeking some new ideal, each somewhat unsure of his footing in a not very brave new world, where struggles between nations found ready echoes in family dissensions. Their generation breaks away from the old traditions, and it is seen how Simeon, Emmanuel's young son, will find himself growing up in a world infinitely removed from the sober Victorian period his great-grandfather had known.

But this is all more or less tacit, for Miss Jacob is too wise to underline her meanings. She concentrates on Emmanuel's story—the action is swift, the interest sustained, and the occasional very astute commentaries never obtrude, but rather heighten the reader's interest.

Alternating between London and Milan, the immediate action is concerned with the storm and stress of a critical period in Emmanuel's life, when, almost 30, with a careeer ahead of him in his father's antique business, with a beautiful English wife, with many other family ties holding him as heir to the baronetcy and the Gollantz estate, he at length rejects it all for a new career in Italy and a brief period of happiness with a singer, 10 years older than he, who is the one great love of his life. He marries her after he and his wife have a somewhat unsavory struggle with the British divorce laws. For one brief year he finds happiness.

To put the story thus badly, injustice is done the book, and it should be understood that one always sympathizes with Emmanuel—with this young romanticist, torn between duty and inclination, generous, absolutely scrupulous, unhappy because of the impossibility of pleasing everyone. It would be difficult to condemn him, whose only fault was that he had "too many visions, and not enough vision." He is the incurable romantic idealist, typical of the highest type of Jew in his honesty, his goodness, sensitiveness and industry, in his respect for women, in his capacity for great love. Miss Jacob is proud of his type, and she has paid a fine tribute to her race in writing thus understandingly of Emmanuel, who typifies it at its best.

M. W.

E. M. DELAFIELD
Author of "The Provincial Lady in America." (Harper). Reviewed June 16.

Uniting Lands and Peoples

John R. Mott, World Citizen, by Basil Matthews. New York. Harper & Brothers.

APT AND WELL-EARNED is the subtitle—"World Citizen"—of this intimate biography as descriptive of the subject. For if any man of a generation of widening horizons deserves that characterization, it is Dr. John R. Mott, whose travels, carried on for the noble purpose of bettering the conditions of humanity, have taken him into 66 countries. Round and round the world he has journeyed on the constant mission of carrying the message of Christianity, especially that phase which teaches the brotherhood of man. Surely no higher purpose could impel one's activities, and that they have not been in vain is proved by the numerous and sincere words of appreciation from the leaders of the times in many lands, which adorn the pages of this book.

Few biographies have been written under such favorable circumstances as were enjoyed by Basil Matthews in the preparation of this volume. Living as he did for months in Dr. Mott's house, with constant access to a great accumulation of papers and with the subject of his life story at hand for intimate discussion of events—all these circumstances enabled a skillful and discriminating biographer to tell the true life story of a remarkable man.

The author traces his subject from boyhood in Iowa through his years of education in the West and at Cornell University, where he seems first to have visioned his great purpose to dedicate his life to the work of uniting citizens of all nations in a Christian brotherhood. So is told the story of the comings and goings of a world missionary, a Christian, who in war as well as peace held to his primary purpose. As international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., as well as in special missions, he met and interviewed the most noted people of the world, the Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Grey, Tolstoy, King George, Clemenceau, Shaw, Andrew Carnegie, Kerensky—these are but a few of the notable personages with whom his mission brought him in contact. It is safe to say that no man of our time has met and dealt with more eminent persons than Dr. Mott.

During the great war, he was a member of a special commission sent to Mexico by President Wilson to promote peaceful relations with that country, and he also served on the commission sent to Russia. Wherever there was need of approaching serious international problems with the Christian spirit, there his services were sought.

The biographer does not tell of the completion of a busy life, for Dr. Mott is still engaged in important quests. This incompleteness is perhaps the weakness of the volume. A supplement will be required to complete the record; and the hope of a host of admirers is that the supplement will be a long one. Running through the volume is arresting evidence of a life purpose, noble and unselfish, conceived at an early age and held to without wavering through many years. The joy of service and the fundamental fact that privilege involves duty were constant in his thought. The philosophy of his life has been, and is, service to his fellow men; and the reader of this volume is deeply impressed by the earnestness with which he has served his ideals.

If one were to criticize the author's work, it would be that such commendation is usually voiced only after one's life work has been completed. Furthermore, the story as told is one of unfailing success. Were there no failures? Did he always succeed in accomplishing his high purpose? These questions inevitably arise. But over and above these queries stands the assurance of service well rendered, service of high order and fascinatingly successful. The book is thoroughly illustrated and substantially documented. All in all it is a notable addition to the biographies so plentifully written in recent years. Great needs have inspired great personages to great accomplishments. What more prolific period of history have biographers ever faced?

ALBERT P. GILMORE.

Advertising Man Visits Russia

Red Thunder, by Roy S. Durstine. New York: Scribner. $2.

WHEN AN ADVERTISING MAN visits Europe, he sees things that the average tourist may not observe. Mr. Roy S. Durstine, author of "Red Thunder," certainly did. To him, Russia stood out as the "country without trade-marks"; and from the absence of this familiar device which bulks so large in the commercial life of capitalist countries, Mr. Durstine draws conclusions which show a genuine comprehension of the Soviet scheme of things. Visiting a bakery, of which the Russian authorities were very proud, Mr. Durstine asked:

"Do they mark the loaves here in any way?"

"No," replied the guide, "why should they?"

"To show that they were baked in this lovely clean bakery."

"That's not necessary."

"Then how does anybody know who makes the bread?"

"They don't."

"Oh!"

Visiting a Torgsin shop, where Russian rubles are not good and only foreign money can be used, Mr. Durstine found Russians buying American canned goods at great inconvenience and at very high prices. They buy with confidence, says Mr. Durstine, because each can bears the trademark which the American maker has put upon his product. "It means more than any bureaucrat's approval," says Mr. Durstine, and concludes hopefully, "Perhaps it always will in America, too."

It is an advertising man's business to present things attractively, and this Mr. Durstine has certainly done. His book is a succession of clear-cut pictures containing all the interest and perfection of concentration which Americans have learned to expect from the advertising pages of the best magazines. Yet the book is not superficial. It is like a showing of pictures which a tourist who has visited Russia, Germany, and Austria brings home in a motion picture camera for the delectation of his friends. In this instance, every film is striking and well-exposed, and what is more, it really has significance and meaning of a deeper sort than the average camera man's snapshots.

With Mr. Durstine we view a great national demonstration in the Red Square at Moscow. At the conclusion of an impressive military display, "the Japanese delegation folds up its cameras and silently leaves the Red Square." The way for a foreign visitor to get along in Russia, according to Mr. Durstine, is simply to refuse to be satisfied with the bad lodgings and food ordinarily supplied to him, and demand better. "It is entirely a question of giving yourself a high rating and sticking to it—with vigor and volume," is his conclusion.

Convincing evidence of German pacific intentions was found by Mr. Durstine in a visit to a high official in the Ministry of Agriculture in Berlin. This official explained the far-reaching plans for reform in land-holding and agriculture which are being worked out by the Government. These plans, according to the official, may not bear full fruitage until 100 years from now. There is no place in these plans for war, and that, according to the official, is the best proof that Germany does not want war. Mr. Durstine concludes that Hitler, who has a peasant's common sense, is fully aware that war for Germany would be an irreparable disaster.

An interview with Dollfuss revealed the smallest of the dictators as the personification of the spirit conveyed by a popular Vienna saying. The Austrians say, "The situation is hopeless. But it isn't serious." And that, according to Mr. Durstine, pretty well sums up the atmosphere of Vienna.

Mr. Durstine laments the practice of some American newspapers in requiring their correspondents in Europe to file so many words per day by cable whether events justify it or not. It is to be hoped that this common sense protest will reach the ears of the proper parties. When a correspondent has no news to report and has to manufacture news for the delectation of his cable editor, he frequently says things which should not be said. An increasing number of editors are answering yes to Mr. Durstine's question, "Wouldn't it be nice if the news were just news instead of news interpreted to further somebody's selfish ends?"

The Plane From Below

The Air Menace and the Answer, by Elvira K. Fradkin, A. B., M. A. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

E'er yet we loose the legions,
E'er yet we draw the sword.

WHAT PRICE VICTORY in the next war? Annihilation of non-combatants by poison gas and explosive bombs dropped from airplanes, is the considered opinion of Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin.

A woman writing of war? What does she know about war? What can she know about war? In 1932 at Geneva, Mrs. Fradkin was one of four delegates of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War at the opening of the First World Conference on Limitation and Reduction of Armament.

Can she qualify as a student of international affairs? Mrs. Fradkin is state chairman of the New Jersey Council on International Relations, and she is state chairman on international relations of the New Jersey League of Women Voters. Her work commands the respect of Dr. James T. Shotwell, chairman of the American National Committee on International Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations, who has furnished the introduction.

Here is no weak effeminacy, no piteous plea based on emotional horror, ill-supported by facts. Mrs. Fradkin has given years of intensive study to her subject; it is not too much to say that she knows more of modern warfare than many an army officer.

"This book," writes Mrs. Fradkin, "is not a tirade against the chemical industry or aviation as being especially guilty, nor does this book aim to humanize war. It does aim to prove to the non-combatant his or her immediate interest in disarmament through world organization."

J. K. G. Jr.

"A Conquest of Tibet," by Sven Hedin, is pronounced "probably the most original job of bookmaking which the bookstores will show in July," by the Publishers' Weekly. Tribute is paid in an article by Evelyn Harter to the designer, Mr. S. A. Jacobs, who, she says, "is always at his best in dealing with eccentric material. Although the arrangement of the author's name on the title page is unorthodox," she writes, "we find the result interesting and pleasing. . . . The type is an imitation of a liturgical type which Mr. Jacobs designed and had cut especially for himself."

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The Library of Congress

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By Keyes Porter

FEW AMERICANS and still fewer abroad realize the position of the Library of Congress, not only in governmental but in cultural life. From its small beginnings in 1800, with two major setbacks by fire, the national library has forged ahead in size and in service so that today its total of over 7,500,000 items, exclusive of manuscripts, places this institution, it is believed, at the head of the great world libraries. A leading authority abroad on learned institutions has recently been quoted as calling this library not only "the biggest" but "the most important library in the world."

This statement is the more remarkable in view of the comparative newness of the Congressional Library. The British Museum in London, the State Library in Berlin, and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris were founded in the eighteenth, seventeenth and sixteenth centuries respectively, with roots reaching back to a more remote past. Being closer in time and space to the rich accumulations of manuscripts produced in quantities during the Middle Ages and even earlier, these European libraries naturally were able to acquire many items unique and priceless which other libraries must be content to possess in facsimile.

Every national library is the logical and inevitable treasury of those documents and books that preserve the national record of its people. The British Museum is forever distinguished as the home of the King George III collection of 80,000 volumes. The museum has also some 54,000 European manuscripts and 80,000 rolls. It is rich in charters of the Anglo-Saxon kings, in old historical chronicles of England and many unprinted works by English authors. The famous Lindisfarne Gospels (c. 700 A. D.), containing the earliest extant Anglo-Saxon version of the Bible, is a prized possession of the museum. The collection of Greek papyri is unrivaled.

The Bibliothèque Nationale must always be sought out for its rare treasures of Greek and Latin manuscripts, its great collection of periodicals and its remarkable group of prints—to name but a few items. The State Library in Berlin has a music section giving it the richest series of autographed compositions to be found anywhere.

The American national library has its greatest strength in bibliography, history, political and social sciences, public law and legislation, and in the fine arts. Exceptionally strong is the group embracing American local history, biography and genealogy. The important music division now greatly exceeds a million volumes and pieces and contains an increasingly rich group of autographed American works. The Chinese and Russian collections are unsurpassed outside of those countries. Rightly the library possesses the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as well as a growing file of the priceless papers of the Presidents.

* * *

Realizing the virtual impossibility of acquiring manuscripts and other material dealing with American history which are deposited in archives abroad, the Library of Congress has, mainly through contributions of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., totaling more than $700,000, been enabled to assemble probably the greatest collection of its kind in the world—photostatic copies of this voluminous source material. Work on this project has been progressing since 1927 and has yielded in excess of two million pages of such reproductions. No longer must the American colonial historian travel laboriously and expensively abroad to secure these materials.

Every six years, of late, a million volumes and more are added to the national collection, as purchases, gifts, or copyright acquisitions. Last year nearly three miles of shelf space were required to care for the new material. Naturally only a portion of this addition is fresh from modern presses. Of making and of collecting books there is no end, yet the task of catching up with past issues is far from completed, if indeed any library can achieve this end. It has been estimated that there are about six million titles in the world.

To house this ever-growing mass of literature and to provide adequate quarters for the expanded service which is a signal trait of the administration, an extension of the main building has recently been completed. Ground has also been broken for the annex, representing a congressional appropriation of $6,500,000—almost as much as was put into the main building, opened in 1897. When the annex shelves are filled, the total collection will number eight to ten more millions of volumes. At the present rate of growth this will take less than 60 years.

In the annex, ampler quarters for several of the library's larger activities will be provided, including the copyright business, the card distribution work and the printing and binding processes, each occupying more than a hundred persons and together making up one-third of the library staff. To the 50 separate study rooms and some 300 other special desks in various parts of the present building which are assignable to individuals engaged in research, 150 additional individual study rooms will be added in the annex.

The service of the Congressional Library falls under two heads, within the building and that wider service which includes the printing and distribution of cards to scores of libraries here and abroad, the preparation of printed and smaller bibliographies (the latter for correspondents), and the far-reaching inter-library loan service that supplies "the unusual book for the unusual need." Within the building, needs of federal officials are cared for. Material on pending legislation, scientific, social and other subjects is traced, assembled and delivered. A congressman may need figures on cotton exports; a member of the Department of State asks for the Russian population in South Africa; an army officer wants a history of Alaska. Thousands upon thousands of inquiries pour in from callers, by mail and telephone. Some are droll indeed, as, for instance, "Does a horse have eyebrows?"

For 35 years Dr. Herbert Putnam has directed, always with an unerring sense of the thing to be done, the affairs of the Library of Congress. Always with a highly developed sense of the responsibility resting upon any custodian of books, he has sought unceasingly to enlarge the resources of the library and to increase its scope and influence in the service of mankind.

"Libraries," he once wrote, "link us with the past, not by architectural mode, but by conserving that which is worthy. They give a sense of continuity. Libraries are the conscious expressions of man. They are man looking forward, backward, upward and inward—they are man dynamic."

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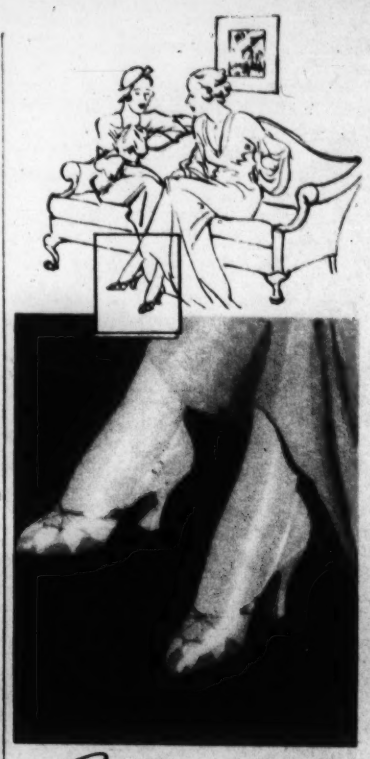

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International Trade Jottings

Peru is now planning a new airport at Lima for civil and commercial aviation. This will separate the nonmilitary from the military air traffic. At present the aviation field is at Las Palmas and is used by both the military and commercial aviators. The new field will be used for commercial operation and the Las Palmas field will be for military aviation.

The economic situation in Argentina is proving more favorable than it was a year ago. This improvement, however, is clouded by the narrowing market in England for meats and grain. In spite of this fact, exports for the first five month of this year registered an increase in both value and volume compared with the like period of 1933. Since the high point in January, monthly exports have shown a declining tendency but they are still running ahead of last year's average. Grain shipments are heavier and tonnage charterings indicate that shipments continue.

Chile's nitrate industry is showing substantial improvement. Sales during the year 1933-34 will exceed 1,000,000 tons and exports will amount to about 1,100,000 tons, compared with 822,000 tons and 270,000 tons, respectively, in the 1932-33 period declared the President of the Republic in his recent message to the Chilean Congress. He also pointed out that the number of plants operating and the number of laborers employed would be considerably increased, with production probably doubling last year's figure.

In England, expansive requirements of the domestic iron and steel market resulted in increasing activity for that industry. It is estimated that home consumption of iron and steel products in the first five months of this year totaled 3,539,000 tons, compared with 2,263,588 tons in the like period of 1933. If this estimate may be used for a basis, the total consumption for the year would total about 8,500,000 tons, a figure in excess of any year since the World War. Among the markets which showed increased purchases were Southern and Northern Rhodesia, New Zealand, Canada, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Egypt.

The linen trade of Northern Ireland reports an increase in exports to the United States for the first four months of this year. Total shipments in the January-April period of flax and flax manufactures were valued at $4,609,728, compared with $2,597,873 for the corresponding period of 1933.

America is sending less foodstuffs to Scotland. Various factors combine to account for this decline, but England's departure from the gold standard, followed by the Ottawa Agreements, accentuated the movement. The United States, however, is still the most important exporter of foodstuffs to the west of Scotland, where Glasgow is the chief center. Imports to this district are valued at approximately $100,000,000.

Increased construction work now under way in Johannesburg, South Africa, is the result of the boom in the gold-mining industry. The average monthly value of contemplated building in the first quarter of this year was £495,986, compared with a monthly average of £238,898 in 1933.

French Calais lace producers have little hope of increased trade in the American market until their product obtains a better competitive position. Exports to the United States in May dropped to the lowest level on record, being valued at only $59,171, as compared with $193,620 for May, 1933. Cumulative lace shipments to America in the first five months of this year amounted to only $886,271, compared with $1,071,780 in 1933.

Belgium's foreign trade shows improvement in volume, while the value shows a decline. During the first quarter of this year imports were valued at 3,713,991,000 francs as compared with 3,855,462,000 francs in the like period of 1933, while the respective totals for exports during the two periods were 3,660,756,000 francs and 3,609,841,000 francs. (The average value of the Belgian franc in the first quarter of this year was 22.7 cents; in the first quarter of 1933, 14 cents.)

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

REGINALD COUPLAND was Lowell lecturer in Boston in 1933. He has occupied the Beit chair of colonial history at Oxford since 1920, and previous to that time was editor of the Round Table. He is the author of numerous books dealing with the history of British dominions overseas, including "The American Revolution and the British Empire."

MARJORIE SHULER, in her series of interviews with outstanding women, today turns to the field of aviation as represented by a famous pilot.

STANLEY HIGH is contributing editor of the Christian Herald and a radio commentator on current events.

JOHN SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE is managing representative for Europe of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with headquarters in London.

TALBOT MUNDY is the author of numerous works of fiction and biography, and a frequent contributor to magazines.

SADIE A. FRANK contributes human interest articles to various magazines and New York City newspapers.

KATHRINE MORRISON is an expert in interior decoration, gardens and home building. She lives in England.

CATHERINE MACKENZIE makes a specialty of explaining the results of scientific research in terms which the average person can understand.

KEYES PORTER is a free-lance writer and journalist.

..Protestantism

(Continued from Page 4)

naire includes a very large number of the men who are generally held to represent the best pulpit thinking of the nation. The position these men have taken may be held, by some, to be fanatical. But the men, themselves, can hardly be regarded as fanatics. And that fact gives added weight to their conclusions.

Moreover, this social emphasis is one which is particularly characteristic of the young men in the ministry. A generation ago, the claim was widely made that our Protestant theological schools were breeders of disbelief. Today the claim is being made—and probably with greater truth—that they are breeders of radicalism. At any rate, the frequency with which theological school students appear, these days, on picket-lines and spend their summers investigating industrial conditions, indicates that these institutions are not exactly uncongenial to so-called radical tendencies. And in almost every church gathering, they are generally younger members of the clergy who stand farthest to the left. This means—unless time exerts a decidedly moderating influence—that the present emphasis upon the social gospel is likely to continue. And it is altogether possible that society will greatly benefit by that fact. The church may contribute some things to this time of vast social experimentation and change which can hardly be expected from institutions and individuals which have a selfish stake in either the status quo or in the structure with which we seek to supersede it.

..Ruth Nichols

(Continued from Page 3)

vate flying is going to develop rapidly, with the prospect of safety regulations in planes costing only $700 and capable of being handled by the average person." She thinks more women will be flying within the next few years.

Somehow research and flying led to another of Miss Nichols's favorite topics, "the search after truth in the spirit of intellectual honesty," and we were deep in that discussion when the car drew up at my front door.

Miss Nichols had previously been in and out of my house without attracting any attention from the hall staff. But this day, as the hallman retrieved my bunch of peonies from the Nichols garden, my chauffeur happened to say something about "going on now to dine with Wiley Post," and the hallman looked up quickly. I was not surprised at his stammered question, "Was that Ruth Nichols, I mean the flyer?" As I entered the elevator for my own circumscribed upward flight, my mind still intent on our recent discussion, I replied, "Yes, she flies," and to myself I added, "with coördination, mentally and spiritually, as well as physically."

A serious recession is now confronting Czechoslovakia's famous glass industry. Of the 120 glass works normally at work, 40 are shut down and others are operating on short time. Among the approximately 40,000 workmen in the industry, well over one-half are registered among the unemployed. On the average the industry is operating at only 25 per cent of capacity.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Nations Within Nations . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In his answer to my letter published in the Weekly Magazine Section for July 3, Mr. W. H. Dawson departed somewhat from the original subject, and I trust that you will permit me to comment on some of his new arguments.

In the general way, Mr. Dawson's "facts" are those known from the numerous propaganda books and pamphlets coming from all sorts of sources. The Hungarian statistics of 1910 record the number of Hungarians on the territory incorporated in 1918 in Czechoslovakia as 1,065,962. Those who operate with this figure in 1934 should not overlook the fact that in it were included many non-Hungarians. Immediately after the war, many of these, having taken advantage of the Czechoslovak Constitution which recognized the Jewish nationality, proclaimed themselves Jews. Moreover, the Hungarian statistics paid more attention to the language spoken and not to the nationality claim. In that way many Slovaks were registered as Magyars because in the deplorable absence of Slovak schools they were compelled to attend schools where Magyar was spoken. The Czechoslovak censuses of 1921 and 1930 recorded simply this natural trend of development and there was no need to "manipulate" its results, indicating the number of Magyars as 739,929 and 691,000 respectively.

Mr. Dawson is evidently not acquainted with the Czechoslovak language law, although he tries to use it in support of his arguments. He says that "where it could be shown that the Germans formed a minority under 20 per cent of the population, the claim to have special schools and instruction in their own language could be legally refused." It is the number of children of a given nationality which is decisive for the opening of a minority school, and not the 20 per cent limit. Thus, the Germans in Prague, to quote one example at least, possess all varieties of advanced, elementary, secondary and other schools, although they number only 5 per cent of the total population.

If Mr. Dawson knew the history of the independent movement among the Slovaks, he would realize that the collapse of Hungary in 1918 was not a mere accident or an artificial operation, but the result of a natural historical process. To refer to just a few events, it was as early as 1848 that the Slovaks assembled at Liptovský Svatý Mikuláš and demanded that Slovakia should be constituted a special crown land within the framework of the Austrian monarchy, united, if need be, with Moravia. In the year 1861 they asked at least for a territorial autonomy in a memorandum to the Hungarian Chamber. The determination to sever themselves from the Magyars continued even during the oppressive régimes during the latter part of the last century. In 1914 the Slovak review Prúdy undertook an inquiry which demonstrated practical unanimity of opinion in favor of a state unity with the Czechs. The popular assembly held on May 1, 1918, at Liptovský Svatý Mikuláš under the very shadow of Hungarian bayonets, declared the Slovaks to be a branch of the united Czechoslovak nation, for which the right of self-determination was demanded.

On May 24 of the same year, a conference of the Slovak National Party expressed itself unanimously in favor of a union with the Czechs in one state. On May 19 Mr. Juriga, a Slovak Deputy in the Budapest Parliament, spoke in a similar vein. Finally, on Oct. 30, 1918, the Slovak National Council, enlarged so as to include representatives of all classes, demanded the right of self-determination to join with the Czechs in a common state. That declaration was approved by many similar gatherings throughout the country. Simultaneously with this activity at home, the Slovaks fought with the Czechs in the allied armies and in the Czechoslovak Legions in Russia. One of their foremost men, General Stefánik, was one of the three principal leaders of the whole Czechoslovakian movement for independence, the other two being Professor Masaryk and Dr. Beneš. There are now 62 Slovak members in the National Assembly in Prague, elected on what is perhaps the most advanced and most democratic franchise, and on more than one occasion they have declared themselves, both individually and collectively, opposed to any revisionist propaganda aiming at the restoration of the old order.

The best proof of the improved situation in Central Europe is the position of schools. Of this, Mr. Dawson seems also to be informed inadequately or one-sidedly. Otherwise he could not state that there are "no institutions in Czechoslovakia for the training of Hungarian teachers." In Bratislava there is the Teachers' Institute with Magyar as the language of instruction, and, all throughout the province, the Magyar children go to Magyar schools where they are taught by Magyar teachers from Magyar books. There is no "soul-stealing" or assimilation of minorities as it was practiced in pre-war Hungary. The state supports more than 800 purely Magyar schools for the Magyar minority. If pre-war Hungary had been inspired by the same liberal policy, there would have been at least 2400 schools for 2,000,000 Slovaks who lived there, whereas their number was only 340. Where is then the lower, and where the higher, plane of culture?

JOSEF HANC.

New York City.

* * *

Hands Around the World . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

After carefully reading the article, "Hands Around the World," by Sir Evelyn Wrench in the Weekly Magazine Section of April 25, it struck me as rather significant how Sir Evelyn in his work for the betterment of mankind is picturing himself as bursting out of the English language corset (English-Speaking Union) and feeling the necessity of establishing the All Peoples Association.

And as a matter of fact if we consider Sir Evelyn's diagram, it becomes clear that world-laws should not be expected to flutter out of egg No. 7, representing the limited sphere of the "Racial or Linguistic Group." These, of necessity, can only find their birth in the vision which, irrespective of race or tongue, is found including the world.

"The wide horizon's grander view," as revealed in Psalms 19:3 and Revelation 10:11, is indicative of the spiritual altitude from which world-unity and spiritual bliss are dawning.

G. J. HOMAN.

The Hague, Holland.

. . Buddy

(Continued from Page 7)

maid came out of a room. She gave one look and screamed. The elevator shaft yawned open. The door had not been closed.

Morris and Buddy have given lectures to thousands of people in schools, public lecture halls, and before associations of every kind. Morris runs his moving picture machine himself. The first time I saw him give a performance was at "The Seeing Eye," before a group of friends.

Buddy is part of the demonstration. And does she like it! I was in the audience when Mrs. Eustis was giving a lecture while Morris and Buddy sat near by. Every time Mrs. Eustis mentioned the name "Morris" or "Buddy" the dog barked in recognition. The audience was so delighted that it gave vociferous applause. So Buddy, proud of the applause, barked whenever those names were mentioned. It kept on and the audience always was delighted, so how was Buddy to know she was barking so often that it became annoying? Something had to be done about it. Something was done. Buddy was corrected. But Morris went through agony until Buddy unlearned the lesson that fond audiences had helped to teach.

In the school audiences Buddy allows hundreds of children to pet and fondle her.

One day we went to a camp run for blind men who work. One has his shop; another his news stand; another his coal route, and so on. As they crowded into the lecture room, I heard whispers, "Can you believe it? They say his dog is with him! I wonder if he'll let us see his dog!"

Breathlessly, they listened to the talk. Wonderingly, they asked, "And you go to the movies?"

"They are talkies, aren't they?" answered Morris.

"We never thought of that!" they said.

And did Buddy stand still while they "saw" her? Patiently she waited while 40 men felt the harness, ran their sensitive fingers over her head and body lovingly and longingly and turned away with a wish and a hope in their hearts. What couldn't they accomplish with a "Buddy" to guide them?

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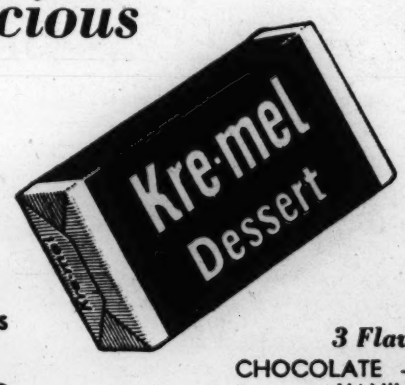

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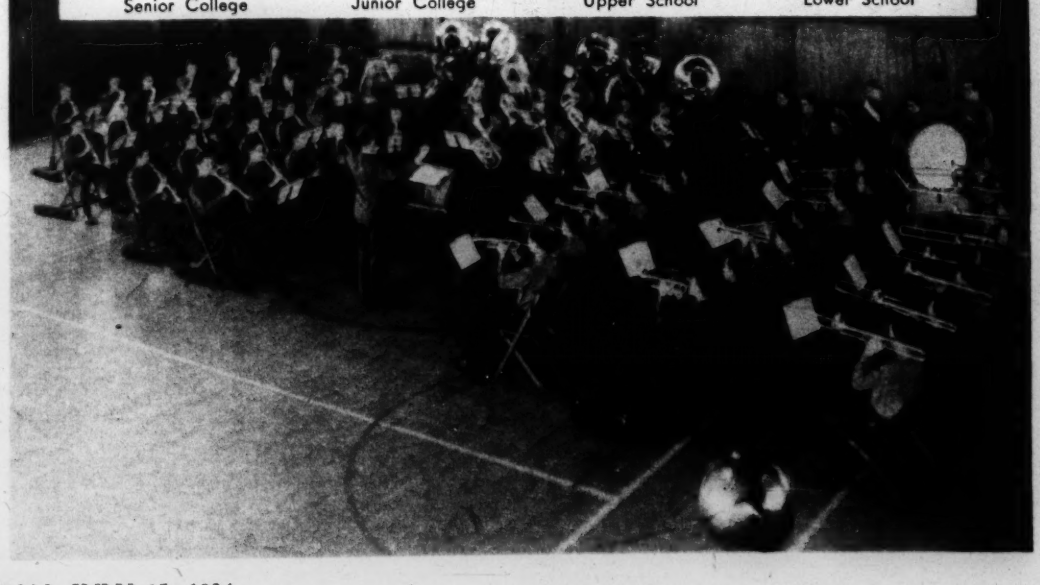

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